

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form**

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Oakland Mills Blacksmith House & Shop

other names HO-430, Felicity

2. Location

street & number 5471 Old Columbia Pike ☐ not for publication

city or town Columbia ☐ vicinity

state Maryland code MD county Howard code 027 zip code 21045

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).


Signature of certifying official/Title

10-6-11
Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☐ entered in the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the National Register.

☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ Determined not eligible for the National Register.

☐ removed from the National Register.

☐ other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House & Shop (HO-430)

Name of Property

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5. Classification**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

N/A

number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

COMMERCE/specialty store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls WOOD/Weatherboard

roof ASPHALT

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 Acres

Savage MD USGS quadrangle map

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	1	8	3	4	0	4	9	0	4	3	4	2	7	4	3
	Zone		Easting				Northing								
2															

3															
	Zone		Easting				Northing								
4															

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short

Organization Howard County, Maryland, Dept. of Planning & Zoning

date 4 October 2010

street & number 3430 Courthouse Drive

telephone 410-313-4335

city or town Ellicott City

state Maryland

zip code 21043

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO)

name Robert F. & Mary Anna Collins

street & number 5471 Old Columbia Pike

telephone 410-997-1999

city or town Columbia

state Maryland

zip code 21045

Paperwork Reduction Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et. seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of our history.
- ☐ B Property associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

Area of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Industry

Period of Significance

ca. 1820-1950

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

9. Major Bibliographical References**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on files (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey

- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☐ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☒ Other

Name of repository:

Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

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Description Summary:

The Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop complex is located at 5471 Old Columbia Pike, southeast of the intersection of Route 29 and Route 175 in Columbia, in east-central Howard County, Maryland. The complex, also known as Felicity, consists of a one-and-one-half story frame house, a one-story frame blacksmith shop, a one-story frame smokehouse, and the ruins of a rubble stone spring house. The buildings are set close to the road on the east side of Old Columbia Pike, on a low flat site with a stream that runs east and south of the buildings. The house is a four-bay by one-bay structure with German siding, rubble stone foundation, and gable roof with a northeast-southwest ridge. At the south end of the main block are a one-story shed-roofed wing and a one-story shed-roofed ell. The blacksmith shop is located about 100 feet southwest of the house. It was built in two stages, each with a single room, and has board-and-batten siding, a corrugated metal gable roof and a low rubble stone foundation. The smokehouse, located about 10 feet south of the house, has German siding and a gable roof with asphalt shingles. The spring house ruin is located about 125 feet southeast of the house, with the spring head located in a recess at the base of the northeast gable end.

General Description:

House, exterior

The house is a one-and-one-half story, four-bay by one-bay frame structure with a rubble stone foundation and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a northeast-southwest ridge. The house is covered with German siding. The ground slopes down to the southwest, and there is a wing on the southwest that is one-bay by three-bays. The wing has no foundation visible, has German siding, and has a shed roof with asphalt shingles and a slope down to the southwest. There is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay ell on the southeast, at the southwest end of the main block. It has German siding and a shed roof with asphalt shingles that slopes down to the southeast.

On the main block the northwest elevation foundation has no seam in the stonework and contains traces of whitewash. The north-center bay has a window with a rotted frame and sash and the west bay has a six-over-six double-hung sash in a beaded-interior-edge frame. On the first story the north bay has a six-over-six double-hung sash in a beaded-interior-edge frame, and there are blinds with mortised-and-tenoned-and-pinned joints. This window is typical for the house. There is a seam in some of the German siding between the north and north-center bays. The north-center bay has a typical six-over-six sash. The siding below the windowsill is patched, indicating that this was once a door. The west-center bay has a six-panel door that has sunken fields and quirked Greek ogee panel moulds. It is set in a beaded-interior-edge frame. There is a rebuilt wood porch set on two granite posts, each post being of one piece of stone and containing

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drill holes. The west bay has a typical six-over-six sash. There is a seam in the siding between the west-center and west bays, at the top of the wall. The siding continues across the southwest wing. The house has a wood box cornice with an ogee-and-cavetto bed mould, and there is no seam in it. There is an interior brick chimney at the northeast end, set northwest of the ridge, and a dormer window between the two center bays that contains a six-over-six sash. The dormer is gabled and has what appears to be V-grooved horizontal siding on the front, and the siding is angled on the cheek walls of the dormer. There is an interior brick chimney on the southwest gable end.

On the northeast elevation of the main block the first story has a six-over-six sash in a modern frame, with fake shutters. The second story has a typical six-over-six sash, but no blinds. There are plain rake-boards that appear to be new. On the southeast elevation the south bay is covered by the ell. The south-center bay has a door with nine lights over two panels that have sunken fields and no panel moulds. The door has a beaded-interior-edge frame with a larger bead than what is found on the windows. The east-center bay has a typical six-over-six sash and blinds. The blinds have shutter dogs that are round on the bottom half and flattened on the top half, and they are attached to plates that are screwed to the siding. The east bay has a door that matches the south-center bay, but the muntins are thicker and the frame matches those on the windows. There is a three-bay porch across the main block, set on five stone piers. It has five 4 by 4 wood posts, dimensional lumber in the roof, and a shed roof that slopes down to the southeast.

On the southeast ell, the northeast elevation has a beaded-edge vertical-board door with a Norfolk latch, and it is set in a frame that has a narrow bead on the inner edge. The southeast elevation of the ell has a stone wall that runs out beyond the southeast wall about 10 feet and steps down as it extends to the southeast. The foundation of the ell has a modern door with nine lights over two lying panels set to the south. To the east is a new six-over-six double-hung sash in a beaded-interior-edge frame, and with new blinds. This elevation has German siding and is covered by a shed-roofed open porch on the southeast. The first story of the ell has a typical six-over-six sash with no blinds, but there are hinges at the window. There is a wood box cornice. There is a short brick chimney near the east corner with about four courses of brick above the roof.

The southwest wing on the southeast elevation has an exterior rubble stone fireplace stack in the foundation that has shoulders on the northeast and southwest sides and a brick chimney. The fireplace is set to the east on this wall and the northeast side has a flat iron bar that passes through the wall and has a hole in it with a vertical iron wedge driven through the hole up against the stone wall to prevent the bar from pulling out. The bar is set approximately 40½ inches above basement floor level and is set back from the interior face of the fireplace approximately 14 to 15 inches. On the first story, south of the chimney, is a typical six-over-six sash with no

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blinds, but with hinges for them. On the southwest elevation the basement has a door in the center with four lights over two panels that have sunken double fields and ogee panel moulds. It is set in a typical frame. There is a typical six-over-six sash with blinds to each side of the door, and the sash dates from the twentieth century. Above the door in the center is a shed-roofed porch with asphalt shingles and German siding on the ends above the eave. The porch is supported by two 4 by 4 posts. There is a corner board in the center of the wall and the German siding on either side of this corner board does not align. There is also a seam in the wood box cornice. This evidence suggests that the wing was built in two stages. The first story end bays have typical six-over-six sash with blinds, and there is no opening in the center bay. On the northwest elevation the foundation has German siding and a typical six-over-six sash with blinds. The first story also has German siding and a typical six-over-six sash with blinds, but it does not align with the window in the foundation. The southwest gable end of the main block has two six-light casement windows.

House interior, basement

The basement has two rooms in the main block, one room in the southeast ell and one room in the southwest wing. The main block southwest room has a herringbone brick floor, exposed stone walls, and plaster on riven lath on a stud wall on the northeast. There is a fireplace centered on the southwest wall, with stone jambs that are slightly splayed, and a segmentally-arched brick lintel that has two rowlock courses. There is a new crane hung in an old iron eye. There is a small closed-off opening in the back wall that is segmentally-arched and has brick on the sides; the mortar of this opening appears to be old and the opening appears to have been for a bake oven. There is an old mantel shelf that has been added above the fireplace, and it is screwed to the wall. To the southeast side of the fireplace is an old cupboard that is also added. A doorway has been cut through to the southwest ell on the northwest side of the fireplace. The window on the northwest elevation has a new wood sash. The ceiling contains old plaster. There is a doorway on the southeast elevation with an old frame that has a beaded interior edge, and the door is missing. On the northeast wall is a straight-run stair with an old stringer that has a bead on the bottom edge and old plaster on the underside of the carriage. To the northwest of the stairs is a door that has beaded-edge vertical boards and old architrave on the new frame that has a cavetto backband and a beaded interior edge. The doorway appears to be in an original location, but has been renovated. Plaster on the east jamb aligns with the plaster ghosts on the backband. The door has new hinges and a Suffolk latch that is either not original or has been moved on the door. The northeast basement room in the main block is under only part of the northeast room of the main block above, with a crawl space under the rest of the northeast room and the northeast addition. The southwest wall has riven lath with cut nails that have regular heads, on both sides of the wall. The first-story joists are sash-sawn, run northwest-southeast, are 3 to 3¼ inches by 6½ inches, and are spaced 22½ to 26 inches on centers. The flooring above is sash-sawn, is slightly gauged and undercut, varies from 5¼ to 7½ inches wide, and runs

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northeast-southwest. The joists have numerous wrought nails and several rows of double-struck nails in them from which to hang things. There are remnants of parging on the wall and the cellar floor is now concrete.

In the southeast addition the northwest wall has a hewn sill that is exposed and sits just above the door lintel. There are sash-sawn studs that are $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 inches wide and are mortised tenoned and pinned to the sill. They are numbered from west to north with no number, "I," "II," and "III" on both the sill and the stud. There is stone nogging that has been white washed between the studs. The joists from the floor above are exposed and are hewn on top and bottom, with lath nails on the bottom, and run northeast-southwest. The northwest joist is nailed to the sides of the studs with cut nails. The joists are $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches in diameter and are spaced 23 to $26\frac{1}{2}$ inches on centers. The flooring above is random-width, varies between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $10\frac{3}{4}$ inches, is sash-sawn, and runs northwest-southeast. This room has a modern kitchen with linoleum on the floor and a new board wall on the southwest. There is a new window and door on the southeast. The southwest wall has a beaded-edge vertical-board door hung on new hinges. This door was originally hinged on the opposite side and it is not possible to tell if this door is original to the opening; it has a new Suffolk latch.

The southwest addition originally was two rooms, but the partition wall was taken out at an unknown time. The flooring is 3 inches wide, is painted, and runs northwest-southeast; there is a break in it where the partition wall was. On the southeast elevation is a fireplace with a brick hearth, straight stone jambs, and a large stone lintel. The fireplace wall is now exposed stone. There are iron eyes in the northeast jamb for a crane. There is a new cupboard that is built-in on the northeast wall between the door and the fireplace. The rest of the northeast wall and the northwest and southwest walls have new bead-board half wainscot that probably dates to the 1950's, though it could be earlier. On the southwest elevation the south window architrave is pulvinated in the center with two beads to each side, and is head-cut. It has a new wood sash. The center bay has a door with architrave that has a small quirk on both the inner and outer edges. The west bay window matches that of the south bay, and the northwest elevation window also matches the south bay. There is an enclosed stair in the west corner with vertical-board siding and a door on the northeast side that has a cast iron Suffolk latch and butt hinges with pins. There is one step below the door. This doorway appears to be from the same period as the architrave, the late nineteenth century. The stairs ascend to the southwest and there is a closet below the stairs. The northeast elevation has a door at the north end with beaded-interior-edge architrave and a beaded-edge vertical-board door with a Norfolk latch and new hinges. There is a ghost on the ceiling of a wall that ran from the southwest wall, just south of the west bay window, to the northeast, then turned to the northwest and ran to just west of the center of the window on the northwest wall.

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House interior, first story

The first story has a hall-parlor plan with the two rooms divided by a central enclosed stairway, with one room in the northeast addition, one room in the southeast addition, and two rooms in the southwest wing. The southwest room in the main block contains the front door which opens into this room at the north end. There is random-width pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest, is tongue-and-grooved, and varies between 7 and 8½ inches wide. It is face-nailed with what appears to be cut "L" heads. The baseboard has a bead on the top. The chair rail has a cavetto beneath the shelf and a bead on the bottom edge, and it all appears to be new except for a short piece of original chair rail just west of the mantel. This original chair rail has a bead under the shelf and a bead on the bottom edge. The architrave has a quirked Greek ogee-and-bead backband and a beaded interior edge. The northwest door has six panels with sunken fields and quirked Greek ovolo panel moulds. It is mortised and tenoned and pinned, is hung on new hinges, and has a cast iron rim lock with a brass knob. The northwest window has new sash. The southwest elevation has a fireplace in the center with a brick hearth, a parged surround, and splayed brick jambs. There is a wood mantel with architrave on each side and backband that is carried across the bottom edge of the frieze. This matches the windows and doors in this room. The bed mould has a large bead above a Greek ogee and bead. The edge of the mantel shelf has a moulding that matches the chair rail. The mantel is attached to the wall with wrought "L" hooks, one on either side of the frieze. To the west of the fireplace is a beaded-edge vertical-board door that originally was a closet, but has now been opened up to give access to the southwest wing. The door appears to be hand-planed but has heavy paint. It is hung on cast iron butt hinges with three knuckles and has an iron plate latch with a brass knob; this latch is not original to the door. The door has typical architrave for this room, and the architrave is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the top. To the south of the fireplace are two beaded-edge vertical-board doors that are hand-planed. They also have typical architrave that is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the top. The stile in the center between the two doors has back-to-back backbands that are a single piece. Both doors have plain cast iron butt hinges with three knuckles. The west door has a wrought plate cabinet lock that appears to be original, while the south door is missing its lock. Both doors have new slide bolts. The south closet has one shelf inside of it, with two other shelves that have been cut out, and the west closet of this pair has three shelves that have been cut out.

The northeast elevation of the southwest room has an enclosed straight run of stairs with a plastered wall. The stairs ascends to the southeast. The northwest end of the stairway has a beaded-edge vertical-board door with two steps below the door. The door has a Norfolk latch and plain cast iron butt hinges with three knuckles. At the southeast end the stair landing projects into this room below the ceiling, and is finished with a torus and cavetto at the top and a bead at the bottom. Below the landing on the northeast wall is an original doorway with typical architrave, but the door is missing. This doorway leads to a landing at the top of the cellar stairs

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and a passage in the northeast half of the main block. Below the landing on the southeast elevation is the rear door, which has nine lights over two panels with sunken fields and no panel moulds. This doorway has typical architrave, but the field has been replaced. The southeast wall, to the south, has a window opening that has been converted to a doorway and it has typical architrave that is pieced at the bottom. The rabbets for the stops have been filled in. There is one short step up to the southeast addition. The doorway has a beaded-edge vertical-board door that is hand-planed, has a Norfolk latch, and is hung on plain cast iron butt hinges with three knuckles. There is a straight run of stairs to the basement, with no door at the top of the stairway. On the northeast side of the stairway is another doorway with typical architrave, and this doorway is set into a stud wall and the architrave is not mortised and tenoned and pinned. This door is also missing. The southwest wall enclosing the stairway is thin, with plaster on both sides that is flush with the backband, and must be a board wall covered with later plaster.

The northeast room of the main block now has a passage along the southeast wall with a room and a large closet to the northwest. The doorways to these two rooms are modern, but the wall is earlier. There is a chair rail on the southeast wall that is original and has a cavetto below the shelf and a bead on the bottom edge. The window has typical architrave. The southeast window is original and has ovolo muntins and 8-inch by 10-inch lights. The sash are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners and on both vertical muntins. There is no parting bead, and there are the remains of the spring latch. There is a doorway at the northeast end that has a beaded-edge vertical-board door that is hand-planed and is hung on cast iron butt hinges with five knuckles that appear to be plain. The door has a square plate latch with a brass knob. The architrave for this doorway has a small ogee on the backband and a beaded interior edge. The northwest window, which is in the larger room to the northwest of the passage, has a twentieth-century six-over-six sash and plain mitred trim with a beaded interior edge. This larger room is a modern bathroom, and there are three new closets to the northeast of it. The southeast closet is accessed from the passage, the center closet is accessed from the bathroom, and the northwest closet is accessed from the northeast addition. The door to the bathroom is hand-planed beaded-edge vertical boards with new hinges and a cast iron rim lock that is not original to the door.

The northeast addition room has random-width pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest and varies between 6¾ and 14¾ inches wide. There is baseboard heat in this room, new chair rail, and a new board wall on the southwest. There is a stove chimney on the northeast. The northwest window has a twentieth-century sash and an architrave with a small ogee backband and a beaded interior edge. The northeast window matches the northwest. The southeast elevation has a door with nine lights over two panels, and it has modern reproduction architrave. The northwest door architrave matches that of the two windows. The southwest wall, to the west, has the doorway that leads to a closet. The joists in this room are exposed and have plaster burns. They run northwest-southeast, are 2¾ to 3 inches wide, and are sash-sawn. The depth of

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the joists cannot be determined. Near the south end is a header with a later joist to the northwest that has been replaced. It appears to be a header for a stairwell, but is not since the header does not have plaster burns; instead, it seems to be a repair of a deteriorated end of a joist.

The room in the southeast addition is a short step up from the main block. The flooring runs northwest-southeast and appears to be oak, and is possibly random-width, but little of it is visible. The baseboard on the northwest has a bead on top, while the rest of the baseboard is covered. The door on the northwest elevation has architrave with an ovolo-and-cavetto backband and a beaded interior edge; this architrave is old. The northeast door is made of beaded-edge vertical boards hung on butt hinges with three knuckles. It has a latch and an old slide bolt. The architrave matches the northwest door, though the backband could be a new replacement. The southwest door also has beaded-edge vertical boards, with new hinges and a Norfolk latch. The architrave matches that of the northwest door but appears to be new. There is a stove chimney on the northeast elevation, near the east corner. The southeast window has a sash that is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, and some of the muntins are pinned, with 8-inch by 10-inch lights, ovolo muntins, and no parting beads. The ceiling is drywall with wood beams below that are circular-sawn and must be fake, added beams.

The southwest wing is two rooms. The southeast section of this wing has 3-inch pine flooring that runs northwest-southeast, plain baseboard, and a plaster ceiling that slopes down to the southeast and southwest. The floor here is several inches higher than in the southeast addition. The southeast window has a mortised-and-tenoned-and-pinned sash, both at the corners and where the muntins join the rails. It has 8-inch by 10-inch lights and ovolo muntins. The architrave has an ogee backband and a large bead on the inner edge. All of this material appears to be original and early. The southwest window has one new sash and one sash that matches the southeast window. The opening has been altered. The architrave is similar to the southeast window but does not have the same ogee on the backband, and looks to be added. It also has a small bead on the inner edge that looks more like a quirk with most of the bead cut off. The door on the northwest elevation has four panels with sunken fields and ogee panel moulds. There is a plain rim lock with brass and mineral knobs (one each), butt hinges with three knuckles and pins, and the door is not mortised and tenoned and pinned. The architrave has a new backband that matches the southeast addition and has a quirk on the inner edge. There appear to be wire nails at the top of the architrave that are intended to imitate pegs.

The northwest room in the southwest wing has 4-inch to 7¼-inch pine flooring that runs northwest-southeast. The baseboard has a bead on the top. There is peg rail on all four walls, with beads at the top and bottom of the rail; there were never any wood pegs in it. The ceiling is flat to the northeast and slopes down to the southwest. The southeast door architrave has a small quirk on the inner and outer edges and never had a backband. The southwest window has the

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same architrave as the southeast door, and has a new wood sash. The northwest window architrave has an ogee on the backband and nothing on the inner edge; it also has a new wood sash. The northeast door has a narrow frame with a bead on the inner edge, and there was never a door hung in this location; there is a small closet above the door head. There is a stair in the west corner that has horizontal rails that are now covered up with vertical boards. The floor in this room slopes down to the southwest, and it appears that the wall has dropped in that location.

House interior, attic

The attic of the house is finished and has a center passage with one room to each side in the main block, and one room in the northeast addition. The passage has a landing at the southeast end, and the stairs ascend to the northwest along the southwest wall. There are two steps up from the landing. The stair balustrade is random-width, hand-planed, beaded-edged vertical boards that vary between 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 14 inches wide. These boards appear to be a continuation of the stair enclosure on the first story. They are topped by a $\frac{3}{4}$ -round handrail that is ovoid in profile. The baseboard has a bead on the top edge. The floors are random-width pine that run northeast-southwest and vary between 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The walls, rafters, and collar beams are lathed and plastered with riven lath, and this appears to be an original treatment. The architrave has quirked Greek ogee and bead backband and a small bead on the inner edge. The doors are hand-planed beaded-edge vertical boards hung on cast iron butt hinges with three knuckles. One door has a Norfolk latch while the other has no surviving latch. The southwest chamber has flooring, baseboard, and walls that match the attic passage. The architrave is missing its backband. There is a chimney on the southwest that is boxed out and is covered with what appears to be masonite. To each side of the chimney is a window. The south window has a 6-light casement hung on cast iron butt hinges with three knuckles, and the sash has ovolo muntins and 8-inch by 10-inch lights. It is set in a plain frame. The west window matches the south window, but has typical architrave with the backband and has a pivoting wood latch.

The northeast chamber in the main block has typical flooring, baseboard, walls, and architrave. The door on the southwest is set to the west to be clear of the stairway. The top west corner of the door is clipped to clear the rafters. The backband on the west side is cut at an angle and the clipped corner never had a backband, indicating that the ceiling was flush with the rafters and that the dormer adjacent to this doorway, on the northwest elevation, was added. The dormer sash has ovolo muntins, 8-inch by 10-inch lights, no parting beads, and is not mortised and tenoned and pinned. The walls and ceiling of the dormer are either drywall or masonite. The southwest wall of the chamber has peg rail that is plain and narrow and has no pegs, but has nails and nail holes. The northwest wall has chair rail with an ovolo moulding under the shelf and a bead at the bottom edge. There is a doorway that originally was a window with typical architrave that has been pieced at the bottom when the window was converted to a door. The jambs and soffit have two rabbets for the inner and outer stops, and these run down to the level

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of the chair rail. The north backband has been replaced. There is peg rail to either side of the doorway that matches that on the southwest wall. There is a hatch in the ceiling that gives access to the attic space above the collar beams. The rafters are sash-sawn and are 3 inches by 3 inches at the ridge; they appear to taper. There is an open-faced bridle and peg at the ridge, and sawn Roman numerals. The northeast end has the remains of siding on it, with the addition beyond it that captured some of the siding. This siding is sash-sawn weather boards with a half-lap at the bottom, they are painted white, and one is at least 10½-inches wide. The studs are nailed, and one of them appears to be a double-struck nail, while the others have heads that are deformed. There is a rake-board still in place and it is fastened with cut nails, but it is not possible to see the heads. The collar beams are half-lapped and nailed, and the nail heads seem like they are double-struck. There is shingle lath with cut and wire nails passing through it, and plywood on top of it.

The northeast addition attic chamber has random-width pine flooring that runs northeast-southwest and varies between 4¾ and 6 inches. The baseboard has a bead on the top and the walls are finished with sawn lath and plaster. The doorway on the southwest has hinge mortises for a shutter that was hung on the northwest jamb only, when this was a window, and has hinge mortises for the door. The architrave has a small ogee backband and a beaded interior edge added on top of the window frame. There is peg rail to either side of the doorway and it has a bead on the top and bottom edges but never had pegs, just nails or hooks. There is a window on the northeast with a sash that matches the dormer window and an architrave that matches the door in this chamber. The peg rail on the northeast elevation matches that of the southwest elevation. To the north of the window is a parged chimney. The northeast addition rafters are sash-sawn and are lapped at the ridge and nailed with cut nails. The collar beams are narrow boards that are lapped to the sides of the rafters and nailed. The rafters support board shingle lath with cut nails in them.

Smokehouse

There is a smokehouse located about 10 feet south of the house. It is a one-story, one-bay by one-bay frame structure with German siding and a gable roof with asphalt shingles and a north-south ridge. The north elevation has a vertical-board door with a heavy iron hasp and a re-used Suffolk latch handle. There are no other openings. The door is hung on interior tapered strap hinges with tear drop ends and it has a center batten that is 19½ inches wide. The studs are sash-sawn and are 2½ inches by 4¼ inches. The corner posts are the same size as the studs. There is wide, flush, horizontal board sheathing or siding nailed to the studs and now covered on the exterior by the later German siding. The front and rear girts are mortised and tenoned and pegged into the corner posts, and the plates are set 6 inches higher than the front and rear girts. The girts are 2½ inches by 6½ inches. The rafters are the same size as the studs and there are half-lapped collar beams that are nailed to the rafters. There is a purlin under the center of the

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collar beams. There are nails in the sides of the rafters, collars, and purlin on which to hang meat, and there is much soot in the interior of this building. The rafters have an open-faced bridle and peg at the ridge. There are sash-sawn joists that run north-south and are set on the front and rear girts. They have no nails in them and little soot accumulation, and could be added later, though they do have the fuzzy deterioration commonly found in smoke houses.

Blacksmith Shop, exterior

The blacksmith shop is located about 100 feet southwest of the house, along the road. It is built in two stages, with each stage containing a single room. Both sections of the shop are one story. The north section is two-bays by two-bays, and the south section is three-bays by one-bay. The building is set on a low rubble stone foundation and is framed with board-and-batten siding. It has a gable roof with corrugated metal, with a north-south ridge. The north section has a higher ridge and a slightly steeper pitch than the south section. There is an open shed-roofed porch on the west side, but the south half of the porch has completely collapsed.

On the west elevation the porch is constructed of re-used hewn timber. The posts were set on quarried granite blocks that have an iron pin set into the top of them. The north section west elevation has two six-over-six double-hung sash set in plain narrow frames. There is a wood box cornice. The south half has large vertical-board double doors in the center that are hung on tapered strap hinges that have lima bean cusps. The south door has a smaller door inset in it, with straps that are tapered on both sides. There is an iron hasp for both the small door and the large doors. The north bay has a pair of vertical-board shutters with tapered strap hinges that have round ends. One of the hinges has a pintel, two have straps on both sides, and one hinge has an oval pad rather than a pintel. The south bay matches the north bay and has a similar mix of hinges. There is a wood box cornice with a seam where the south half meets the north half.

On the south elevation there is a window opening in the center that has a 6-light sash over a missing lower sash. To the east of the window is a vertical-board door hung on tapered strap hinges with round ends and pintels. There is an opening in the gable end. On the east elevation the south half has a door opening in the center with a six-over-six double-hung sash to each side. There are the remains of a wood box cornice, but there is significant rot in this area. There is a brick chimney in the center of the north bay, with roofing missing from around the chimney, exposing the sheathing. The north section has two six-over-six double-hung sash. The east wall is set back about 3 feet from the plane of the south-half east wall. This section has a wood box cornice. The north elevation of the south section, east of the north half, has a vertical-board door. The north elevation of the north half has two pair of garage doors, each with six lights over three panels. They are hung on machine-made strap hinges. Two of these doors were originally hinged on their opposite side, suggesting that they may have been moved here at an unknown date and reused. The gable end has a six-over-six double-hung sash.

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Blacksmith Shop, interior

The south end of the blacksmith shop has a dirt floor and a hewn heavy-timber frame with hewn down braces. The northwest elevation center bay has large board-and-batten double wagon doors, with a slide bolt at the top of the door that passes into the header. The north door bolt is large and old while the south door bolt has been replaced. The south door has a smaller door for people. The door header is mortised and tenoned to the posts, and these posts flanking the doorway have rings stapled to them. The west bay has a large window opening with an eighteen-light sash at the bottom and board infill at the top of the opening that replaces another eighteen-light sash. The sash has ogee muntins and 10-inch by 12-inch lights; it is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners. There are exterior shutters on this opening made of vertical boards with beads, and battens. The frame on the west side consists of only a 1-inch board set on top of the down brace and nailed to the end of a cut-off horizontal member. The north bay window opening matches the west bay but has no sash. It has exterior shutters with beaded-edge boards.

On the northwest elevation, at the north end, are several wooden tool holders that are nailed to the framing. Just north of the north window is a piece of wood that is 1 inch square, with the ends narrowed down to nail through it, and there are sixteen holes drilled through the piece from top to bottom. Below this is another wooden piece that is 1 inch wide by 1½ inches deep, and it has seven holes drilled part way into it. Nailed to the inner face of a horizontal siding nailer is a wood strip that is ½ inch thick by 1¼ inches tall and is nailed to three small blocks of wood to create two slots that are about ¾ of an inch wide by 12 inches long, to set tools into. The joists above are hewn and run southeast-northwest, and are lapped over the plates and pegged down to them.

The northeast elevation has exposed horizontal board siding that is 1 inch thick, sash-sawn, and has a 9½-inch to 14½-inch weather. This southwest face of the siding is the exterior side, and it is fastened with cut nails. There is a doorway in the center of this wall, with a 2-inch diameter hole on each side of it; the holes are centered 31½-inches above the door sill, and the west hole has a broken-off peg in it. The door here is made of narrow vertical boards and is not original to this location; it is pieced on top and on the lock side and the lock is missing. Above the doorway on each side is a nut and bolt. The east end of this elevation has a board-and-batten door that leads to the exterior; the south half of the blacksmith shop is wider than the north half, with the northwest wall all in one plane. The southwest elevation has a vertical-board door in the center and a six-over-six sash next to it. These are both added, but appear to be fairly early and are constructed with cut nails. The sash is not mortised and tenoned and pinned, but has ovolo muntins, 8-inch by 10-inch lights, and triangular glazing points.

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The southeast elevation center bay has the remains of the wide window opening with half of a header, and a rotted sill. The jambs are sash-sawn with some cut nails and some wire nails, and several stops survive. The window opening is potentially original, but is much deteriorated. The east and south bays each have an added six-over-six sash with sash-sawn framing and cut nails; these appear to be an early addition. The sash have beveled muntins that are narrow but deep, are mortised and tenoned and pinned at the corners, and have 10-inch by 14-inch lights.

In the west corner of this room is the stone base of a forge. The top of the base is 2 feet 6 inches above the current dirt floor, with an opening on the southeast face for the tuyere and a hole in the center of the top of the forge. There is a clean-out on the northeast face. Most of the stone is rubble, but the top northeast stone is a large piece of quarried granite ashlar, with a large ashlar stone below it acting as a lintel for the clean out. There is a hole in the flooring above, in line with the tuyere hole but slightly southwest of it, for the forge chimney that does not survive. In the south corner of this room is another hole in the floor above, about the same size as that in the west corner, which suggests a forge was located here. There is no other evidence for this forge. In the east corner of this room is a complete surviving forge. It has a clean-out on the northwest face that has an iron lintel set several inches below the top stone. There is an iron rod in the clean out that connects to the duck's nest to adjust the air flow. The duck's nest is an iron funnel in the center of the forge that is open at the bottom where the ash falls down and can be raked out. In the center of the top of the forge, above this iron funnel, is a rectangular iron pan with three holes in the bottom of it that are $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch by 3 inches. This funnel is to hold the coal. It is set next to the chimney. The chimney is of brick and the bricks are corbelled out toward the duck's nest, and are open on that side to catch the smoke. There is an iron plate added to the chimney above the opening to catch more smoke, and there is an iron lintel at the top of the opening. On the northeast face of the stone base of the forge is an opening for the tuyere, and it has an iron pipe in it made of sheet iron rolled into a tube. This tube runs from the outer face into the debris inside, and is now bent. The ceiling and roof above the chimney are rotted. To the northwest of this forge is a log that is set into the ground, to serve as the base for an anvil. There is the remains of an 18-light sash that is not mortised and tenoned and pinned, set up against the southwest wall. It has ovolo muntins and 10-inch by 12-inch lights.

The north end room has brick flooring on the east half, while the west-half brick has been taken up; the brick is laid on dirt. The wood sills are set just above grade on a rubble stone foundation, with a center tenon connecting them at the corners. The south wall has sash-sawn weather boards with whitewash at the top and at the west end. There were horizontal boards nailed on the inside of the studs, and all of the nails are wire nails. On the inner side of the siding are painted the initials "J.G., JW, RW." There is a doorway in the center made of tongue-and-grooved vertical boards and hung on "T" hinges; the door originally had butt hinges. The doorway is definitely added. Above it is a horizontal timber bolted across the two studs that

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frame-in the doorway. The studs are original to the wall, not added when the door was put in. This wall has six hewn studs that are approximately 4 inches by 4½ inches. They are mortised and tenoned at the top and appear to all be toe-nailed at the bottom; the heads are rusted, but seem to be flat. Some of the nail heads are round and some of them square, and they could be added wire nails with some cut nails. The poor condition of the nails makes it difficult for an assessment. Several nails in a down brace appear to be wrought. Both corner posts have down braces that are mortised and tenoned and pegged at the post and at the sill. The end girt laps over the east and west plates, as do the joists, and all of them are notched on the bottom.

The west wall southwest corner post has a down brace that is short, in order to clear the next post to the north of it. The northwest corner post is new, and the building has been shortened on the north end. There are two posts in the center of the wall, with one stud between the southwest and south-center posts; this stud is crippled. Between the two center posts there are two added studs that are circular-sawn. This space between the two center posts must have originally been a large doorway. The space now has a six-over-six double hung sash with 8-inch by 10-inch lights and ovolo muntins. The north-center post has a down brace on the north, and had an up brace on the east. There was a sill running to the east at the location of this post, as well. Between the north-center and northwest corner posts are two original studs with a six-over-six double hung sash between them; this sash is like the other sash on this wall. The girt over the top of the north-center post has, from west to east on the bottom face, a mortise with peg for an up brace and five mortises for studs. At the east end the north bottom corner is beveled to make head room clearance for a stair that was formerly located here.

On the east wall, the southeast corner post has a down brace. To the north is a crippled stud, then a post that is larger than the stud but smaller than the other posts. Between this post and the crippled stud is a six-over-six double hung sash that has been added. The sill is fastened with wire nails, and the sash matches those on the west. To the north is another crippled stud, and then comes the north-center post. The sill beneath this post has a mortise and tenon for a cross-sill that ran to the west. In the center of the post is a down brace that runs to the south, and there is a mortise and tenon and peg on the west for a down brace that has been cut out. There is an abandoned mortise with a peg hole on the north face of this post, but there is no evidence of where this brace ended, and it may have been cut by mistake and not used. Just above these down-brace joints is a notch on the north face and the northwest corner, either for a door header or for a stair landing support. There are two nails in the notch, and the heads are deformed, but they could be double struck nails. The southwest corner of the post, above the notch, is beveled, and there is a small pintel at the bottom of the bevel and a square hole for a second pintel near the top of the post. The plate is notched on its bottom inner corner, just above this bevel. There was a short door hung here, with the notch intended to help the corner of the door clear the plate when it was opened. The down brace on the south side of the post has the ghost of several risers

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and treads on it. This stair must have ascended to the north, where the short door was hung, with a stair landing to the north side of the post, behind the short door. To the north of the post in the east wall is an added six-over-six double hung sash that matches the other sash in this room. The north post for this window is smaller than the north-center post but larger than the other studs, and it is mortised and tenoned and pinned at the top. This post was never crippled by a brace, and it has no braces. The south face of this post has a notch that is in line with the notch on the north face of the north-center post that supported the stair landing. On the bottom face of the plate, located between these two posts, is an abandoned mortise for a stud, and it is not clear if this mortise was ever used. The northeast corner post is new. The center girt north edge has a notch at the top with a broken-off piece of wood still in it, with a matching notch on the joist to the north of it; this must have been a stair header. The stair must have turned at the landing and ascended to the west. The joist to the north also has a vertical notch with a piece of wood nailed into it, and this is located about 2 feet west of the east wall; this may have been a post to support the stair landing. Near the southeast corner is a hole in the ceiling with a twentieth-century ladder leading up to it. The eastern-most floor board for the upper level has a peg through it into the plate below, and a hole for a second peg. The north wall has been completely rebuilt in the twentieth century with two pairs of garage doors. The upper level rafters appear to be sash-sawn, except for the south rafter couple, which are pole rafters. The rafters are mitered at the ridge. The siding on the south elevation gable end matches the siding at the first-story level.

Spring House

The spring house is located about 125 feet southeast of the house. It is a rubble stone ruin with a gable end on the northeast that has a window frame in it. The interior or southwest face of the northeast gable wall has a recess at the base where the spring head is. The northwest wall has an opening at the north end that is wide and appears that it never had a door in it. There is a stone step on the exterior side, and it appears that there are other steps beneath debris that lead down to the lower level of the spring house. The east corner of the lower level has a corner fireplace with a stone lintel. There is an iron bar across the flue that parallels the lintel and is set behind and above it. The corner fireplace flue turns to a square flue in the corner of the rubble stone wall, and the interior of the flue is hard. The exterior of the chimney is rubble stone, but the interior is parged brick. There is a partition wall that runs northwest-southeast of rubble stone, and it is set northeast of center. There is a doorway in the center of this partition wall. The southwest end of the spring house was probably enclosed on all four sides, while the northeast end apparently was only closed on three sides. There is too little remaining at the southwest end to determine what openings the walls may have had, and the floor is now buried in deep debris.

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Summary Statement of Significance:

The Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop complex, also known as Felicity, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C as a rare surviving group of buildings that have served as the dwelling and workplace of a series of blacksmiths from ca. 1820 to 1950. The shop building, whose features include one intact forge and part of a second, has an extremely high level of integrity and is an unusually good example from its time and period. The house retains a high level of integrity from the earliest period and contains architectural evidence reflecting several periods of expansion in the nineteenth century. The surviving associated outbuildings, the smokehouse and spring house ruin, contribute to the significance of the complex. The period of significance begins ca. 1820, the presumed date of construction of the house and blacksmith shop, and ends in 1950, when William F. Whipps, Jr. ceased operating the blacksmith shop.

Resource History and Historic Context:

The Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop was originally part of the large estate of Charles Sterrett Ridgely known as "Oakland" (HO-32). Deborah Sterrett agreed to sell 533 acres, with the major improvements, to her son James Sterrett and 567 acres to her other son, Charles Sterrett Ridgely (he added the name Ridgely in order to inherit property from his uncle, Charles Ridgely, of "Hampton Mansion"), sometime before writing her will in 1812. In 1813 she executed contracts to this effect. This agreement was apparently sufficient for Charles to begin planning and building his substantial country estate. Ridgely hired Abraham Lerew (died 1817), a Baltimore carpenter about whom little is known, to design his house in 1810, and construction was completed the following year. Charles Sterrett Ridgely apparently developed the "Oakland Mills" in conjunction with his brother, James Sterrett, on land that Charles owned. The mill does not show up in the 1798 tax and an advertisement for an adjacent property in 1815 notes "a new mill to be built by Major Charles S. Ridgely." The mill was standing by 1819 when, for unknown reasons, Charles Sterrett Ridgely mortgaged his share in the mill. The mortgage describes the property: "whereon are erected the mills called and known by the name of The Oakland Mills." The mortgage was for one year, but was renewable for five years, and Ridgely continued to renew it. In the 1821 renewal the property is described as having the mill and several lots, one containing a stone dwelling for a cooper, one with a cooper's shop, and another "on which are erected a smiths shop and a dwelling house for the accommodation of a blacksmith." Ridgely may have mortgaged the mill in order to raise money for the construction of these other buildings. Christine Daniels has noted that "some artisans who provided widely needed goods and services grouped around dispersed service sites that attracted a large clientele, including mills . . ." Ridgely was obviously aware of this pattern and took advantage of the

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demand on his mill by constructing other rural industries adjacent to it, and either he leased these to mechanics, worked on shares with them, or hired them to run the shops. The nature of these arrangements and who filled the positions is not known at this time.¹

James Sterrett never received a deed for his share of the property, but turned it over to a trustee along with the rest of his estate in 1819. Charles Sterrett Ridgely could not pay the promissory notes that the bank held from him, and he finally deeded the mill property to the City Bank of Baltimore in 1822. By 1824 the president of the bank, John B. Morris, advertised "Oakland Mills" on the Columbia Turnpike for rent. It was described as "that very valuable merchant and saw mill, with the store and dwelling house, cooper's house and shop, blacksmith's house and shop, and about 16 acres arable land – the stand is reputed to be an excellent one for a country store." Given its location on a turnpike, business should have been good. The bank sold the mill property to Robert Oliver of Baltimore in 1825 for \$9,228, and the blacksmith and cooper shops and dwellings were still part of the property. No doubt he continued to either lease the shops or hire mechanics to staff them. Robert Oliver (1757-1834) was born in Ireland and came to Baltimore in 1783, where he went into foreign trade in partnership first with Hugh Thompson and, after his death, with his own brothers. Oliver began to withdraw from trade as early as 1807 and increasingly made his money through loans and securities. By the 1820s he was one of the richest men in Baltimore, purportedly worth \$1.5 million. Around the same time that he bought the mill, he also purchased the "Oakland" estate, thus rejoining the two, and he sold both properties to his son Thomas for \$10.00 in 1827.²

Thomas Oliver, then, oversaw the management of the mill and attendant shops. In 1838 Thomas Oliver offered both the farm and the mill property for sale, either as one large estate, if someone wanted it, or in pieces. The sales advertisement noted: "Lot No. 7 will be the blacksmith's dwelling house and blacksmith's shop, with about 10 ¼ acres of land attached thereto, fronting on the Turnpike road. The dwelling is a two story frame about 32 feet by 15 ½, and the shop is

¹ Maryland State Chancery Court Papers, case 2043, Richard and Polly Gittings, et al, v. Charles Ridgely, et al. Maryland State Archives, S 512-3-2111. Michael Trostel, "A Report for the Adaptive Uses of Oakland," typescript, 1985. Kenneth M. Short, "Oakland Manor" (HO-32), Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties, 2007. *Baltimore American*, 4 May 1815, noted in John McGrain, "Molinography in Maryland," typescript, Maryland Historical Society, p. 73. Anne Arundel County Land Records, WSG 6-614 and WSG 8-398. Christine Daniels, "'WANTED: A Blacksmith who Understands Plantation Work:' Artisans in Maryland, 1700-1810." *William and Mary Quarterly* 3rd ser. 50, no. 4 (October 1993), pp. 749, 755-58.

² The mill was also noted in the records of this case as early as 20 July 1820. Chancery Records B122:517, MSA, noted in McGrain, "Molinography," p. 73. Anne Arundel County Land Records, WSG 8-404. *Baltimore American* 31 July 1824, p. 1, col. 4, noted in McGrain, Molinography, p. 74. Anne Arundel County Land Records, WSG 11-483. Stuart Weems Bruchey, *Robert Oliver, Merchant of Baltimore, 1783-1819*. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1956), pp. 19-20. Anne Arundel County Land Records, WSG 12-378.

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about 24 feet by 20." The original section of the existing house is the same size as that mentioned in the ad, while the surviving portion of the oldest section of the existing shop (which has clearly been reduced in length) is about 18 ½ feet long by 20 feet wide. The sales ad also noted: "Lot No. 8 will be the wheelwright's shop, with about 15 acres and 11 perches of land attached thereto, adjoining the home places on the east side, and fronting on the Turnpike road." The farm sold in 1838, to George R. Gaither of Baltimore, but the blacksmith shop did not sell until 1844. It was purchased by William Whipps for \$1,860 and contained over 14 acres. The mill had burned shortly before the 1838 sale of the property, but was eventually rebuilt. The sale of the other buildings may have been delayed while potential purchasers awaited the return of the mill and the business it would bring.³

William Whipps was already living in the Oakland Mills area, and was a trustee of the local school in 1841, making it possible that he was renting the shop from Oliver by this time. According to the 1850 census of manufactures Whipps had a blacksmith shop worth \$500 that contained two fires that were hand-operated, and he had two employees making "tyres, h[orse]shoes, ploughshares" worth \$800 a year. Most of his work seems to have been repetitive and not particularly challenging, but this was increasingly the case for most mechanics in the nineteenth century, especially with the rise of cities like Baltimore where specialists tended to congregate. The added portion of the existing shop contains one complete hearth and the base of a second, with a hole cut in the ceiling that suggests possibly a third once stood here. It is possible that this addition was made after 1850, but it could be that this addition is the one described with two fires, and the third hole in the ceiling was for some other use. The 1860 census data adds little to our understanding. Whipps still had two employees, and his yearly product was the ironwork on three wagons, worth \$240, the ironwork on two carts, worth \$74, and other work worth \$1,000. Listed just prior to Whipps was wheelwright William Harman, who was probably responsible for the wagons and carts that Whipps was supplying with iron. Whipps was 52, was married, and still living with him were four children, apparently his widowed mother, and four employees and servants. Given that he was about 36 when he purchased the house and shop and already had numerous children and employees, he probably enlarged the house shortly after acquiring it. The north addition finishes are consistent with a mid-19th century period of construction.⁴

³ *Baltimore American*, 21 September 1838, p. 3, col. 7. Howard District, Anne Arundel County Land Records, 5-100.

⁴ *Baltimore Sun*, 31 May 1841, p. 3, col. 2. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Manufactures, Howard District, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, 1850. Daniels, "WANTED: A Blacksmith," pp. 759-61. U. S. Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule and Census of Manufactures, District 6, Howard County, Maryland, 1860.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House & Shop (HO-430)

Name of Property

Howard County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 4

The 1860 Martenet Map of Howard County shows the settlement of Oakland Mills on the east side of the Columbia Turnpike, with the schoolhouse at the north end and, moving south, a building owned by W. Whipps, W. Harman's wheelwright shop, W. Whipps blacksmith shop, another building owned by W. Whipps, and one owned by G. R. Gaither. Others have assumed that the blacksmith shop was moved, since it is not in the proper order, but the physical evidence indicates that the building was built up against the earlier frame structure and appears to have always been in this location. It is possible that Harman was renting a building from Whipps, either the one adjacent to the blacksmith shop or one that no longer survives, and it is also possible that the ordering of the names on the map is inaccurate. William Whipps died in the early 1860s and his real estate was offered for sale in 1866. This advertisement indicates not only how extensive his holdings were (and thus how successful his business had been), but how difficult it is to make any firm conclusions based on the map. The land was offered as four lots, one of 40 acres with no buildings listed, one of $\frac{3}{4}$ of an acre "improved by a good stone house, having five rooms, stable, hen-house, meat-house, &c," and one of $\frac{1}{2}$ acre "improved by a double frame dwelling having six rooms, kitchen, hen-house, &c." The fourth lot was $12\frac{1}{2}$ acres, "improved by two dwellings, blacksmith and wheelwright shops, two barns, hen-house, stone dairy, and a good apple and peach orchard." It was this lot that must have held the buildings that survive, though it is possible that the frame dwelling house on the third lot is the surviving dwelling. This is also the first mention of the springhouse, and it is likely the ruins of that building which survive to the rear of the present lot. This building was very unusual for having a corner fireplace in the lower level, outside of the room with the troughs, in an area that was open at one end and had the springhead next to it. This fireplace was clearly not for heat, and was perhaps intended to heat water, either for washing or butchering, or for making apple butter or other comestibles. A plat of the Oakland estate dated May 1861 includes all of the buildings in the settlement around the mill with greater accuracy (it is drawn at a larger scale) but does not identify the owner or function of the buildings. It shows two buildings to the north of the small stream that presently runs near the southeast corner of the blacksmith shop, and what appear to be nine others to the south of the stream. The first two are presumably the shop and house that survive.⁵

Fourteen and a half acres with the blacksmith shop and other buildings was purchased for \$6,000 by Oscar D. Thompson, who is identified in the 1870 census as a merchant miller and must have been operating the Oakland Mill. Living near him was Robert S. Baker [sic], a 32-year-old

⁵ Simon J. Martenet, *Martenet's Map of Howard County, Maryland* (Baltimore, 1860). See Kathryn A. Gettings, "Felicity II" (HO-430), *Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties*, 1997. *Baltimore Sun*, 3 December 1866, p. 3, col. 7. William Dawson, Jr., surveyor, A. Hoen, lithographer, "Oakland Estate Belonging to Philip Tabb" (Baltimore, 1861), in Joetta Cramm, *Howard County: A Pictorial History*, rev. ed. (Virginia Beach, VA: The Donning Company, 2004), p. 82.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House & Shop (HO-430)

Name of Property

Howard County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 5

blacksmith who may have been leasing the old Whipps shop from Thompson. This is confirmed by the 1877 Atlas, which shows the school house at the north end of the settlement, then two buildings belonging to Robert T. Baker, who held 12 acres, and a note next to Baker's name of a blacksmith shop. Baker did not own the property, Thompson still did, but Baker had control of it. There are a number of other buildings shown, most of them not given an owner or function, with a total of five north of the stream. A large bank barn survived to the north of the existing house, on a separate parcel, in the 1960s and can be seen in the distance in a photograph, dated January 1959, in the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Collins. This building was apparently part of the blacksmith's property and likely one of the buildings shown to the north of the stream in this map. There was a second blacksmith shop in Oakland at this time, and both reportedly had plenty of work, but in 1878 the wheelwright, Mr. Gerwig, moved to Pennsylvania leaving Oakland without a wheelwright. This was apparently not the first time the settlement had been without one. At the same time Thompson was being foreclosed upon, and in October 1878 the mortgagee offered the 14 ½ acres for sale, including "a wheelwright and blacksmith shop, comfortable frame dwelling and a tenant house, substantial barn and stable, and all necessary outbuildings." These were "now in possession of Robert T. Baker." The property was purchased by Samuel F. Whipps, a local farmer and almost certainly one of William's sons, for \$2,560. Samuel also reportedly operated a general store at Oakland Mills. Living close to Samuel was his oldest son, William F. Whipps, who was listed in the 1880 census as a 24-year-old blacksmith. Samuel must have purchased his father's property to set his son up in business. He sold the property, now reduced to 13 ½ acres, to William in 1893 for \$1,500.⁶

The mill burned again, in 1897, and this time it was not rebuilt. The wheelwright shop was closed in 1915, no doubt in part a victim of the switch to automobiles. In addition to blacksmithing, William F. Whipps was known "as one of the most successful professional cock-fighters in the world" and raised and conditioned fighting cocks for many in Maryland and Virginia. William F. Whipps died in 1930 and his son, William, Jr., continued to operate the blacksmith shop until 1950. Horseshoeing seems to have been a major source of work in this period, though horses were gradually being replaced by tractors for agricultural work. The blacksmith shop remained in the Whipps family until 1954, when it was sold to Paul and Laura Wildman. They renovated the house and ran an antiques shop out of one basement room, and are probably responsible for adopting the name "Felicity" for the house. They sold the property to the current owners in 1961. The house and shop have been threatened by the construction and expansion of Route 29 from at least the early 1960s, and the community has continually rallied around this property to protect it; it is once again threatened by roadwork. The blacksmith shop

⁶ U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 6, Howard County, Maryland, 1870. G. M. Hopkins, *Atlas of Howard County, Maryland* (Philadelphia, 1878). *Ellicott City Times*, 15 June 1878, p. 3, col. 7. *Ellicott City Times*, 5 October 1878, p. 3, col. 7. *Ellicott City Times*, 9 November 1878, p. 3, col. 5. U. S. Bureau of the Census, District 6, Howard County, Maryland, 1880.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House & Shop (HO-430)

Name of Property

Howard County, Maryland

County and State

Section 8 Page 6

was extensively studied and documented by Colonial Williamsburg during their preparations for reconstructing the Anderson blacksmith shop, and Ed Chappell described it at that time as "unparalleled by anything we have seen elsewhere on the East Coast."⁷

⁷ *Baltimore Sun*, 17 April 1897. I am indebted to John McGrain for bringing this to my attention. Typescript transcriptions, n.d., in the possession of Mr. Robert Collins. Sherbourne Everett, "Things are Different around Here Now," n.d. Clipping in the possession of Mr. Robert Collins. Howard County Genealogical Society, comp., *Howard County Maryland Records*, vol. 7, p. 78. Edward Chappell, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, to Frank Collins, 26 May 1987.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House & Shop (HO-430)

Name of Property

Howard County, Maryland

County and State

Section 9 Page 1

Major Bibliographical References:

See footnotes

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House & Shop (HO-430)

Name of Property

Howard County, Maryland

County and State

Section 10 Page 1

Verbal Boundary Description:

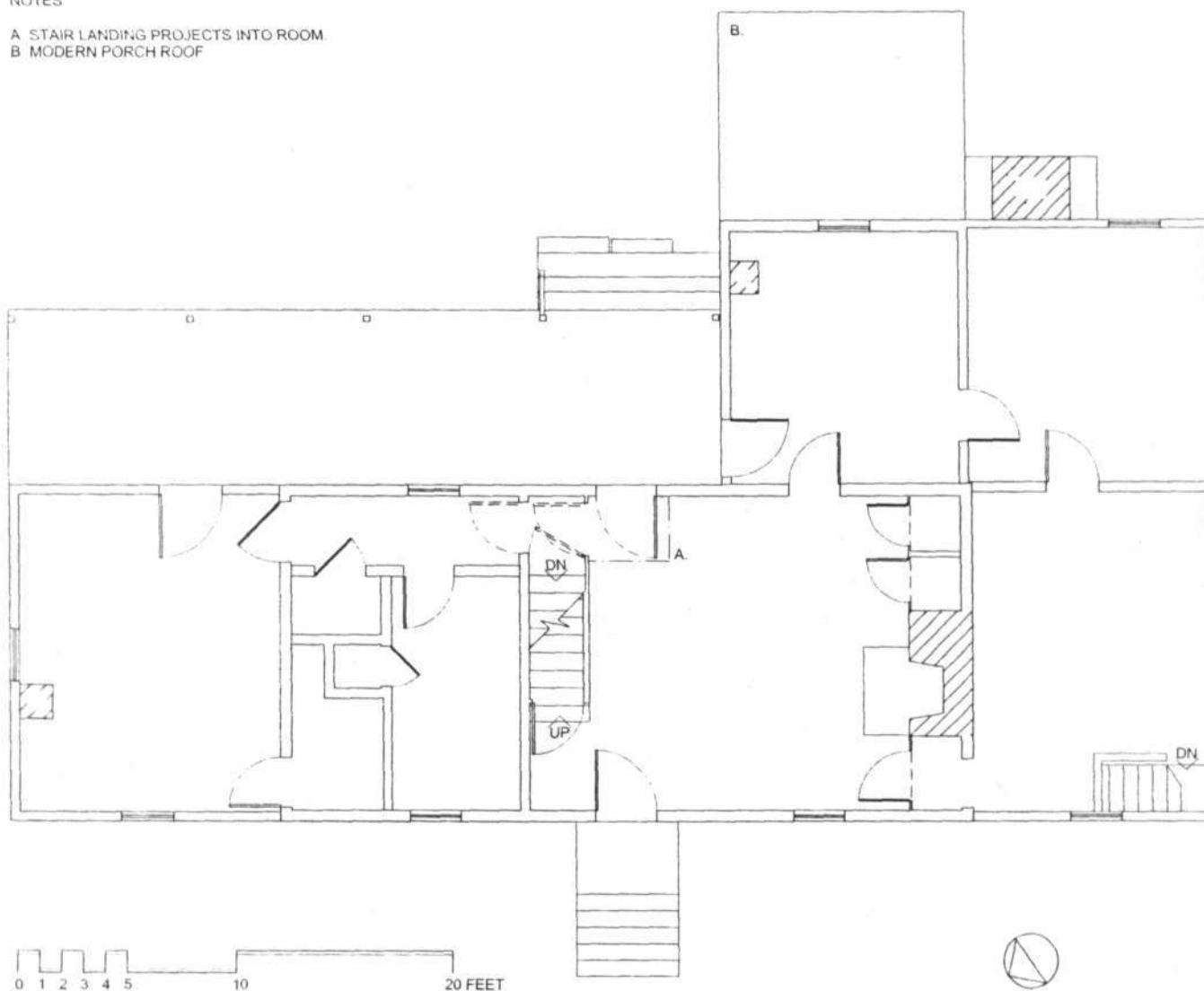
The boundaries consist of the property lines for tax map 30, parcel 199, recorded among the Land Records of Howard County, Maryland in Liber 377, Folio 260.

Boundary Justification:

The boundaries comprise all of the historic buildings along the old turnpike road and the significant ruins of the springhouse to the back of the lot.

NOTES

- A STAIR LANDING PROJECTS INTO ROOM.
B MODERN PORCH ROOF



HO-430 OAKLAND MILLS BLACKSMITH HOUSE 5471 OLD COLUMBIA ROAD

FIRST FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT AND FRANK COLLINS -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- JUNE 2010

NOTES

A BRICK FLOOR, PARTIALLY REMOVED.

B OPENING IN ATTIC FLOOR WITH 20TH C. LADDER STAIR (NOT SHOWN).

C ORIGINAL PARTITION WALL (SILL, STUDS, & BRACES REMOVED) RECREATED BASED ON MORTISES ON SILLS, POSTS, AND ATTIC JOIST.

D BUILDING SHORTENED AND WALL CONSTRUCTED IN 20TH C. WITH GARAGE DOORS.

E HEADER FOR STAIR LANDING REMOVED WHEN WINDOW INSERTED.

F ORIGINAL DOORWAY INFILLED.

G DOORWAY CUT THROUGH LATER.

H STUMP SET IN GROUND FOR ANVIL.

I OPENING FOR CHIMNEY STACK IN ATTIC FLOOR.

J OPENING CUT INTO ATTIC FLOOR.

K WINDOWS ADDED IN 20TH C.

L PROBABLE LOCATION OF ORIGINAL INTERIOR DOORWAY (POST HAS UPBRACE INSTEAD OF DOWNBRACE).

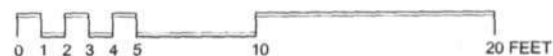
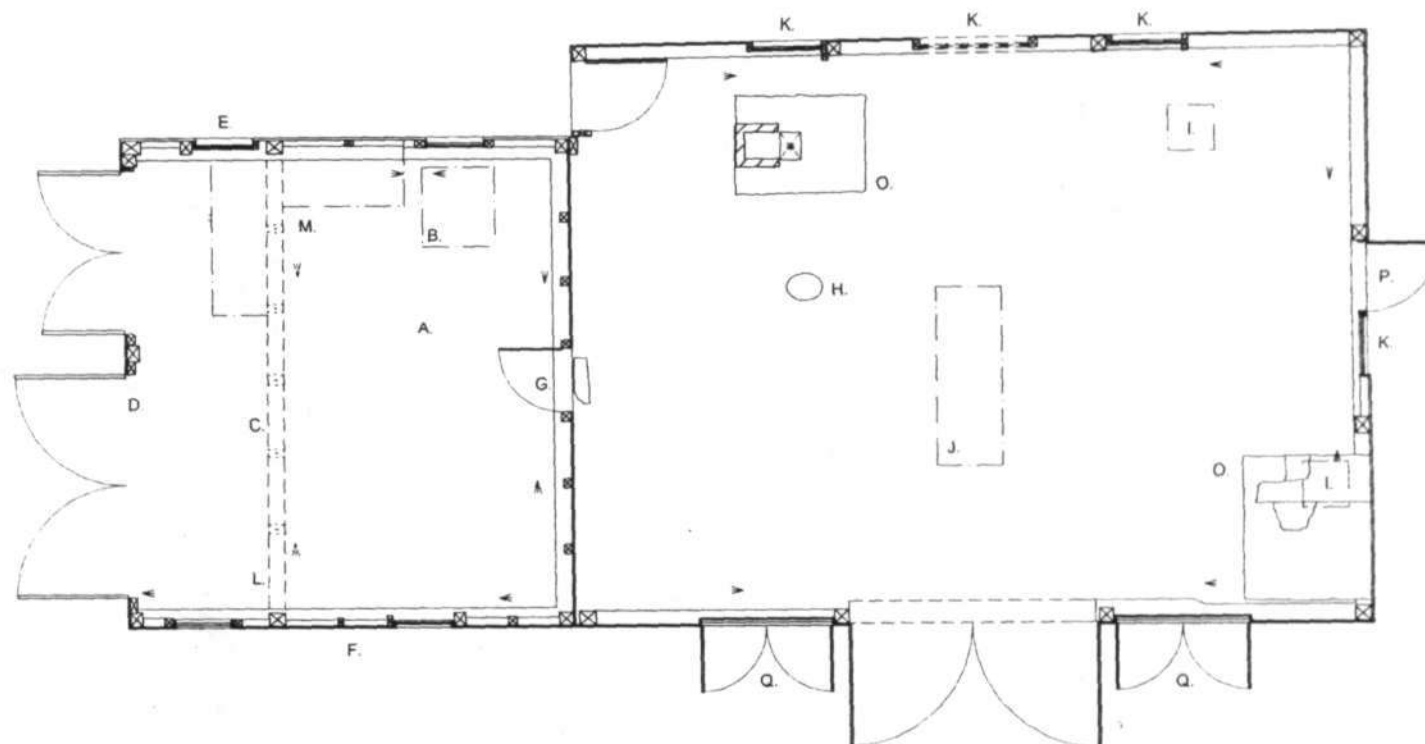
M BRACE ON EAST HAS GHOST OF SEVERAL RISERS AND TREADS, WITH A PINTLE AND HOLE FOR A SECOND PINTLE IN THE POST, AND A NOTCH IN THE PLATE FOR THE CORNER OF A SHORT DOOR TO CLEAR THE PLATE. THE DOOR STOOD WHERE THE LOWER FLIGHT OF THE STAIRS MET THE LANDING TO THE NORTH.

N PORCH COLLAPSED JANUARY 2010. GRANITE PIERS SHOWN.

O FORGE.

P DOORWAY ADDED IN 20TH C.

Q WINDOWS ORIGINAL TO ADDITION. SOUTH OPENING CONTAINS ORIGINAL 18-LIGHT SASH AT BOTTOM WITH BOARDS ADDED AT TOP. NORTH SASH HAS BOARDS ADDED AT TOP. SASH IS MISSING. THERE IS AN 18-LIGHT SASH STORED IN THE BUILDING, OF SLIGHTLY DIFFERENT CONFIGURATION THAN THE SOUTH WINDOW SASH. BOTH OPENINGS RETAIN ORIGINAL/EARLY SHUTTERS.



HO-430 OAKLAND MILLS BLACKSMITH SHOP 5471 OLD COLUMBIA ROAD
 FLOOR PLAN -- MEASURED BY KEN SHORT, THOMAS REINHART & MARCIA MILLER -- DRAWN BY KEN SHORT -- MAY 2010

5662 N SW
(SYKESVILLE)



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

76°52'30"
39°15'

339000m E.

340

2.3 MI. TO U.S. 40

341

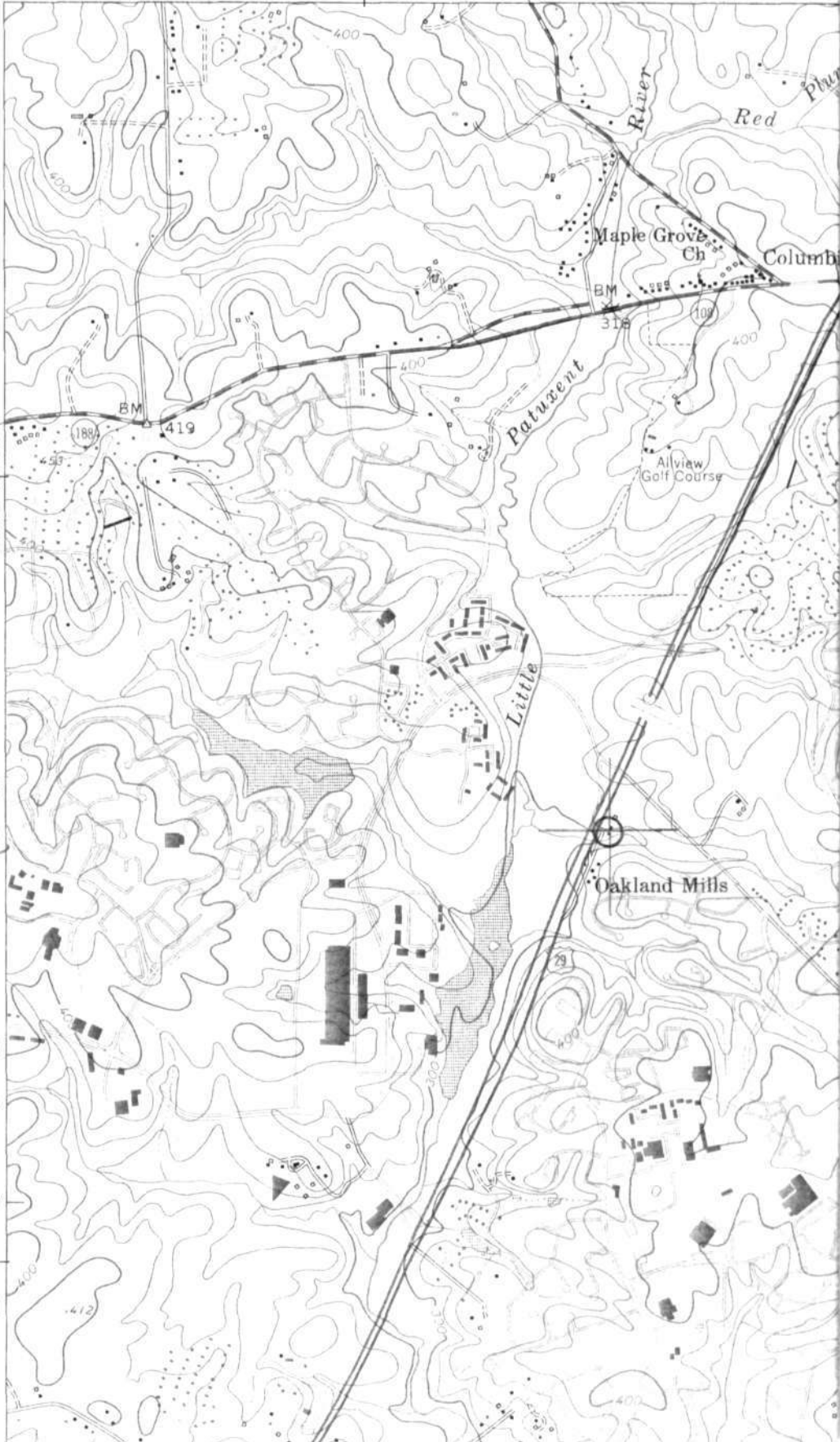
4345000m N.

HIGHLAND 6.6 MI.
E. OF

HO 430
Oakland Mills
Blacksmith House
and Shop
Columbia,
Howard Co. MD
LITM Reference:
8/340490/4342743

12'30"

4341





HD-430

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop

5471 Old Columbia Pike

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-04-30

HD-0430

House, west elevation

1 of 16



HO-430

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop

5471 Old Columbia Pike

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-04-30

HO-0430

House, west and south elevations

2 of 16



HO-430

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop

5471 Old Columbia Pike

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-04-30

HO-0430

House, east elevation

3 of 16



HO-430

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop

5471 Old Columbia Pike

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-04-30

HO-0430

House, interior, main block south room,
view southwest

4 of 16



HD-430

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop

5471 Old Columbia Pike

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-04-30

HD-0430

House, interior, main block south
room, view northeast

5 of 16



HO-430

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop

5471 Old Columbia Pike

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-04-30

HO-0430

House, interior, main block south

basement room, south fireplace

6 of 16



HO-430
Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop
5471 Old Columbia Pike
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer
2010-04-30
HO-0430
Smokehouse, east and north elevations
7 of 16



H0-430

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop

5471 Old Columbia Pike

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-04-30

H0-0430

Springhouse, view northeast

8 of 16



HD-430

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop

5471 Old Columbia Pike

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-04-30

HD-0430

Blacksmith shop, north and west elevations

9 of 16



HO-430

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop

5471 Old Columbia Pike

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-04-30

HO-0430

Blacksmith Shop, west elevation

10 of 16



KEEP
OUT

HO-430

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop

5471 Old Columbia Pike

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photography

2010-04-30

HO-0430

Blacksmith Shop, west elevation, shutters

11 of 16



HD-430
Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop
5471 Old Columbia Pike
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer

2010-04-30

HD-0430

Blacksmith shop, east elevation
12 of 16



HO-430

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop

5471 Old Columbia Pike

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-04-30

HO-0430

Blacksmith shop, interior, south room, view west

13 of 16



HD-430
Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop
5471 Old Columbia Pike
Howard County, Maryland
Ken Short, photographer
2010-04-30

HD-0430
Blacksmith shop, interior, south room,
northeast forge

14 of 16



HD-430

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop
5471 Old Columbia Pike

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-04-30

HD-0430

Blacksmith shop, interior, shop window

15 of 16



HO-430

Oakland Mills Blacksmith House and Shop

5471 Old Columbia Pike

Howard County, Maryland

Ken Short, photographer

2010-04-30

HO-0430

Blacksmith shop, interior, north room,
view west

16 of 16

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Property/District Name: Felicity II Survey Number: HO-430

Tax Parcel#: 199

Project: Maryland 216/29 Project Planning Study Agency: MDOT-SHA

Site visit by MHT Staff: no yes Name Date

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility **not** recommended

Criteria: X A B X C D Considerations: A X B C D X E F G None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Felicity II at 5471 Old Columbia Road is eligible due to the fact that it meets National Register Criteria A and C. Preliminary research has not revealed any association between the dwelling and the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B). There is no evidence that the property is likely to yield information important in history or prehistory (Criterion D). The building provides an example of the vernacular Federal style that is distinguished for rural Howard County, although it does not represent the work of a master (Criterion C). Additionally, the property does reveal an association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history (Criterion A). Thus, the property is National Register-eligible. This property should reviewed as part of a historic district associated with Oakland Mills.

The property on which Felicity II stands was historically association with a circa 1800 stone manor house of the same name. By 1820, the tract was improved by the establishment of a crossroads industrial community known as Oakland Mills. Felicity I, located on the outer edge of the mill town, was erected by the Ridgely family at the turn of the 19th century. The community declined by end of the 19th century, the same period during which Felicity I was unexplainably destroyed. In 1890, Felicity II was erected on the original stone foundation. The property also contains remnants of a circa 1800 springhouse and two relocated 1820 industrial buildings with hand-hewn logs that originally associated with Oakland Mills.

DON'T CONCUR - NOT ELIGIBLE

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Historical Trust Inventory Form
and Maryland 29/216 Project Planning Report

Prepared by: Traceries, 5420 Western Ave., Chevy Chase, MD 20815 November 1997

[Signature] 2/10/98
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services Date

NR program concurrence: X yes no not applicable

[Signature] 3/31/99
Reviewer, NR Program Date

Overall integrity of resource is marginal; blacksmith shop, however, may be particularly significant.

[Signature]

CAPSULE SUMMARY

Felicity II
5471 Old Columbia Road
(HO-430)

The property on which Felicity II stands was historically associated¹ with a circa 1800 stone manor house of the same name. By 1820, the tract was improved by the establishment of a crossroads industrial community known as Oakland Mills. Felicity I, located on the outer edge of the mill town, was erected by the Ridgely family at the turn of the 19th century. The community declined by end of the 19th century, the same period during which Felicity I was unexplainably destroyed. In 1890, Felicity II was erected on the original stone foundation. The property also contains remnants of a circa 1800 springhouse and two relocated 1820 industrial buildings with hand-hewn logs that originally associated with Oakland Mills.

The present 1-1/2-story wood frame dwelling at 5471 Old Columbia Road features an asymmetrical facade divided into four bays. The house stands on an uncoursed stone foundation, the only remnant of Felicity I, and is clad in wood German siding with cornerboards. The side gable roof is covered with replacement asphalt shingles and a single front gable dormer pierces the northwest roof plane. Two interior end chimneys define the southwest and northeast elevations. A third chimney, constructed of stone with a brick stack, ornaments the exterior of the building at the rear.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
MD INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Inventory No. HO-430

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Felicity II

common/other name _____

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 5471 Old Columbia Road not for publication _____

city or town Columbia vicinity _____ state Maryland code MD

county Howard County code 027 zip code 21045

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

N/A

=====

4. National Park Service Certification

N/A

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check all that apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing Noncontributing

<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Is this property listed in the National Register?

Yes _____ Name of Listing _____

No X

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Felicity II
5471 Old Columbia Road
Howard County, Maryland

Inventory No. HO-430
Page 2

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC
INDUSTRY

Sub: Single Dwelling
Blacksmith Shop

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC

Sub: Single Dwelling

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Vernacular

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Solid: Uncoursed Stone

roof Side gable: Asphalt Shingles

walls Wood Frame: German Siding

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 7-1

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Felicity II
5471 Old Columbia Road
Howard County, Maryland

Inventory No. HO-430
Page 3

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☒ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☒ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Felicity II
5471 Old Columbia Road
Howard County, Maryland

Inventory No. HO-430
Page 4

=====
Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Industry

Period of Significance ca. 1800-1947

Significant Dates ca. 1800

ca. 1890

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation Undefined

Architect/Builder Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet No. 8-1

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties
Felicity II
5471 Old Columbia Road
Howard County, Maryland

Inventory No. HO-430
Page 5

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

(Cite the books, articles, legal records, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

1798 Federal Direct Tax for Anne Arundel County, Maryland. Located on microfilm at Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, Maryland.

Howard County Land Records, Recorder of Deeds, Howard County, Ellicott City, Maryland

Maryland Historical Trust Worksheet, "HO-154: Kelly's Stone House." Prepared by Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist, Comprehensive Planning Section, Ellicott City, Maryland.

Maryland Historical Trust Worksheet, "HO-155: Gales-Gaither House." Prepared by Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist, Comprehensive Planning Section, Ellicott City, Maryland.

Maryland Historical Trust Worksheet, "HO-430: Felicity." Prepared by Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist, Comprehensive Planning Section, Ellicott City, Maryland.

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property 2 acres

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property at 5471 Old Columbia Road is designated as Parcel 199, Grid 21 as indicated on Map 30.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The property at 5471 Old Columbia Road has historically been associated with Parcel 199 since it's construction circa 1890.

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Kathryn A. Gettings, Architectural Historian
organization Traceries date November 7, 1997
street & number 5420 Western Avenue telephone 301/656-5283
city or town Chevy Chase state MD zip code 23185

=====

12. Property Owner

=====

name Robert F. and Anna Mary Collins
street & number 5471 Old Columbia Road telephone _____
city or town Columbia state MD zip code 21045

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. HO-430

Section 7 Page 1

Felicity II
name of property
Howard County, Maryland
county and state

=====

The dwelling at 5471 Old Columbia Road, commonly known as Felicity II, was constructed on the circa 1800 foundation of the stone manor house that was also known by the name Felicity. The present 1-1/2-story wood frame dwelling features an asymmetrical facade divided into four bays. The house stands on an uncoursed stone foundation, the only remnant of Felicity I, and is clad in wood German siding with cornerboards. The side gable roof is covered with replacement asphalt shingles and a single front gable dormer pierces the northwest roof plane. Two interior end chimneys define the southwest and northeast elevations. A third chimney, constructed of stone with a brick stack, ornaments the exterior of the building at the rear.

The building has been substantially enlarged by the construction of bays to the southwest and northeast elevations. These additions, marked by the in-boards, have elongated the rectangular footprint of the building. A second alteration of note is the single front gable dormer on the facade. The dormer is proportionally out-of-scale and asymmetrically placed. At the rear, one-story porches have been constructed, obscuring the elevation.

The dwelling at 5471 Old Columbia Road occupies a 2-acre lot which slopes gradually downward to the south and west. Located on the southeast side of Old Columbia Road at its terminus, the dwelling is set into the hill with its southwest elevation displaying an extra raised basement story not evident on the northeast. Wooded areas define the edges of the property and a small spring creek flows east-west through the property. Mature trees dot the site and large bushes obscure the facade of the house.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION:

The facade, or northwest elevation, displays the elevation of the late 19th century building. Including the northeast bay addition, the main block is four bays wide with a central entry opening. The opening, located at the mid-point of the original block, contains a single-leaf paneled wood door. It is flanked by standard 6/6 sash windows with thick molded casings and louvered shutters. The foundation of the facade is constructed of uncoursed stone, believed to have originally been used in the erection of Felicity I. It is pierced by one two-light casement window. The contemporary dormer has a single 6/6 sash window.

The shed-roof addition on the northwest elevation is clearly visible and thus, a readable part of the facade. At the foundation

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. HO-430

Section 7 Page 2

Felicity II
name of property
Howard County, Maryland
county and state

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level, which is fully exposed as a basement, the addition contains a 6/6 sash window. An identical opening, asymmetrically placed on the first story, has a 6/6 window.

The southwest elevation of the main block of the building is dominated by the shed-roof addition, yet, two single six-light casement windows flank the interior chimney stack. The southwest wall of the addition has two 6/6 windows in the foundation symmetrically placed under the two 6/6 windows of the first story. A single-leaf panel-and-light wood door provides access to the interior of the building as the basement level. This entrance is sheltered by a shed roof porch of wood frame construction.

The rear of the building faces southeast and consists of a conglomeration of additions, including the one-story shed roof screened porch, the two-story frame shed addition, and the rear of the southwest addition. The southeast elevation of the original main block has one 6/6 window and two single-leaf wood panel-and-light doors. These openings are sheltered by the full-width one-story screened porch, covered by a shed roof. The 2-story addition at the southern end of the elevation, holds one single-leaf panel-and-light wood door and one 6/6 sash window. The first story is sheltered by a shed roof porch, supported by square posts. The second story contains a single 6/6 sash window placed at the center of the addition. The shed-roof addition on the southwest elevation actually has a quarter hipped roof at the rear. The southeast elevation of this addition is pierced by one 6/6 sash window at its second story and is dominated by a wide stone chimney with a brick stack.

The northeast elevation is actually a single bay addition set on a stone foundation. The first and second stories have two 6/6 sash windows symmetrically aligned. The interior end brick chimney breaks the roofline just northwest of the ridgeline.

OUTBUILDINGS:

Three historic outbuildings are associated with this dwelling, two of which appear to pre-date the 1890s constructed main dwelling. A one-story, wood frame smokehouse with a front gable roof and wood German siding cladding stands just south of the main house. This smokehouse dates from the first quarter of the twentieth century.

The second outbuilding which dates to the period of the first dwelling on the property ca. 1800, is the remains of a stone

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

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Section 7 Page 3

Felicity II
name of property
Howard County, Maryland
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springhouse that is now in a ruinous condition. All that remains of the springhouse is the north wall and a portion of the east wall. A single window opening pierces the north gable end wall. The springhouse is set within a low ravine.

Now referred to as the blacksmith's shop, the wood frame building to the west is perhaps the most significant building on the property, having been erected prior to circa 1820. The building consists of two sections, historically freestanding as the wheelwright's shop and the blacksmith's shop. Both structures are one-and-a-half-stories in height with side gable roofs, although the pitch of the wheelwright shop is significantly steeper. The entire building is constructed of wood frame with hand hewn framing attached with lapped and pegged joinery. The building has a dirt floors, being set directly on the ground with a low stone foundation. The building is divided in two single pens on the interior. The exterior walls are clad in board and batten, and the roofs are sheathed in sheet metal. The front or northwest elevation of the shop contains a number of large, double-leaf doors constructed of tongue-and-groove beaded wood panels. The doors are attached by hand-wrought iron strap-hinges. A one-story, shed roof porch extends across the entire width of the facade incorporating both sections.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. HO-430

Section 8 Page 1

Felicity II
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The property on which Felicity II stands was historically association with a circa 1800 stone manor house of the same name. By 1820, the tract was improved by the establishment of a crossroads industrial community known as Oakland Mills. Felicity I, located on the outer edge of the mill town, was erected by the Ridgely family at the turn of the 19th century. The community declined by end of the 19th century, the same period during which Felicity I was unexplainably destroyed. In 1890, Felicity II was erected on the original stone foundation. The property also contains remnants of a circa 1800 springhouse and two relocated 1820 industrial buildings originally associated with Oakland Mills.

The property on which Oakland Mills was founded can be traced back to the original 702-acre land grant known as "Steven's Forest" patented by Charles Stevens in 1709. Based on the Federal Direct Tax of 1798, the property at 5509 Old Columbia Road comprised only a very small portion of the 1,500 acres that historically was known as Felicity Farm. The tax assessment show the division of the farm between Deborah Sterett (1109 acres) and William P. Matthews (400 acres), both of which reside in log dwellings.

At the turn of the 19th century, Charles Sterett Ridgely had gained possession of the 1109 acres from his mother Deborah Sterett. Ridgely had conveyed a portion of the property sometime prior to May 28, 1819 to his brother James Sterett. According to a 1821 deed reference, Sterett never received the conveyance from Ridgely, described as "a moiety of the lands or grounds...which were improved by the erection of certain mills called and known by the name of the Oakland Mills and other valuable buildings upon the same lands or grounds." Clarification of the ownership was made in September 1821.

Requiring funding to establish the mill, Sterett mortgaged all of his property in Baltimore and Anne Arundel counties in 1819. Sterett conveyed all of his lands, consisting of 414 acres, to the bank, which agreed to return just a third of the property known as "Elkridge Farm" in exchange. Sterett evidently did not make the agreed payments for the land, and therefore in 1823, the bank repossessed all of Sterett's property, including his rights to the five-story stone mill along a branch of the Little Patuxent River.

By July 1825, Charles Sterett Ridgely had obtained full right to the property from the other heirs of Deborah Sterett, thus allowing him to convey it to Robert Oliver. The sale included two parts of a tract called "Felicity...comprehending the lands improved and at

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
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Section 8 Page 2

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present occupied by Charles Sterett Ridgely..., "consisting of 568 acres. In December of that same year, the City Bank of Baltimore also conveyed their interest in the mill property to Robert Oliver for \$9,278.

The operating mill and its associated resources remained in the Oliver family until 1838, when portions of the property were subdivided and sold independently. The small industrial community of Oakland Mills was predominate established by this time as the first shops and dwellings had been collectively erected and maintained under the sole ownership of the Steretts and then the Olivers for almost twenty years.

In 1844, William Whipps purchased Felicity for an astounding \$1,860. The 14.5 acres and manor house remained in the Whipps family until the 1954. Based on deed research and physical evidence, Felicity I was destroyed during the ownership of Samuel F. Whipps, the postmaster for Oakland Mills. Whipps reconstructed the building on portions of the original foundation. The architecture style, exact form, and materials of Felicity I have not been determined, yet, Felicity II does reflect a diluted Federal form, popular at the time the first manor house was erected.

The blacksmith's shop which stands next to the house at 5471 Old Columbia Road pre-dates the residence. Deed research indicates that a blacksmith's shop and a wheelwright's shop stood on the east side of the Columbia Turnpike as early as 1821, however, maps indicate that the shops were located farther south than the present site. It is likely that the buildings were moved in the 1880s by owner William F. Whipps, a blacksmith.

In 1961, the property was purchased by present owners Robert F. and Anna Mary Collins.

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. HO-430

Felicity II
name of property
Howard County, Maryland
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HISTORIC CONTEXT:

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Development Period (s):

Rural Agrarian Intensification (1680-1815)
Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870)
Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)
Modern Period (1930-present)

Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme (s):

Architecture, Landscape, and Community
Planning
Economic

RESOURCE TYPE(S)

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function (s): DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
INDUSTRY/Blacksmith Shop

Known Design Source: Unknown

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. HO-430

Felicity II
name of property
Howard County, Maryland
county and state

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Chain of Title:

1798: Federal Direct Tax
Owners of portions of "Felicity" listed as:
1. Deborah Sterett: Part of "Felicity Farm"
adjoining William P. Matthews, 1107 acres
With 1-story log dwelling house, 18 by 24 feet
2. Deborah Sterett: Part of "Felicity Farm," 2
acres
With 1-story, 1/3 brick, 1/3 log, 1/3 stone
dwelling, 18 by 66 feet
3. William P. Matthews: Part of "Felicity
Farm" adjoining Deborah Sterett, 400 acres
With 1 log dwelling house

Prior to
May 28, 1819: Charles Sterett Ridgely to James Sterett
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 8 Folio 398

February 29, 1820: James Sterett to Directors and Company of City
Bank of Baltimore, mortgage
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 7 Folio 193

September 15, 1821: Charles Sterett Ridgely to President,
Directors and Company of City Bank of
Baltimore
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 8 Folio 398

February 27, 1822: Charles Sterett Ridgely to President, Director
and Company of City Bank of Baltimore
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 8 Folio 404

September 23, 1823: Chancery Record
Records dispute between City Bank of Baltimore
and James Sterett
Records of the Maryland Chancery Court
Liber 122 Folio 511

July 5, 1825: Charles Sterett Ridgely to Robert Oliver
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 11 Folio 295

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. HO-430

Felicity II
name of property
Howard County, Maryland
county and state

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December 21, 1825: President, Directors, and Company of the City
Bank of Baltimore to Robert Oliver
\$9,278
Land Records of Anne Arundel County
Liber WSG 11 Folio 483

April 17, 1844: Thomas and Mary C. Oliver to William Whipps
\$1860
East side of Columbia Road, part of "Felicity"
Land Records of Howard County
Liber 5 Folio 100

December 22, 1868: Michael Bannon, Trustee to Oscar D. Thompson
14.5 acres, part of "Felicity"
Result of court case: Samuel F. Whipps, et al.
versus Martin Fisher, Bannon appointed trustee
to sell property
Sold at public sale December 6, 1866 for \$6000
Land Records of Howard County
Liber 28 Folio 533

December 30, 1870: Oscar D. Thompson to Susan E. Thompson
14 acres, part of "Felicity"
Land Records of Howard County
Liber 30 Folio 494

January 25, 1879: Christian F. Rappanier, Trustee to Samuel F.
Whipps
Court case: Rappanier versus Oscar D. Thompson
\$2560
14.5 acres
Land Records of Howard County
Liber LJW 40 Folio 423

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Inventory No. HO-430

Felicity II
name of property
Howard County, Maryland
county and state

- =====
- November 11, 1893: Samuel F. and Jane Whipps to William F. Whipps
(William F. Whipps died intestate February 12, 1930, leaving heirs: Nora E. Whipps, widow, 4 daughters: Alyse, Carrie, Natalie, and Ruth B., and 3 sons: Edgar E., John A., William F., and a grandson, Thomas J. Lilly and granddaughter, Mary Lilly Sage/Edgar E. Whipps died intestate October 31, 1931 leaving heirs: Annie Whipps (widow), 3 sons: William Francis, Edgar Earl, and Samuel G./Nora E. Whipps (second wife of William F. Whipps) died intestate February 13, 1931, leaving as her only heir her son Marvin E. Kruhm.
14.5 acres at Oakland Mills
Land Records of Howard County
Liber JHO 60 Folio 531
- October 29, 1931: Marvin E. and Masie C. Kruhm to Edgar E. and Annie Whipps
Conveyed their interest in common property
Land Records of Howard County
Liber BM Jr. 147 Folio 217
- November 26, 1954: Annie Whipps (widow of Edgar E. Whipps), et al. to Paul and Laura L. Wildman
14.5 acres
Land Records of Howard County
Liber RHM 263 Folio 308
- December 7, 1961: Paul and Laura L. Wildman to Robert F. and Anna Mary Collins
Land Records of Howard County
Liber 377 Folio 268
- February 24, 1964: Paul and Laura L. Wildman to Robert F. and Anna Mary Collins
Confirmatory Deed
Land Records of Howard County
Liber 414 Folio 339

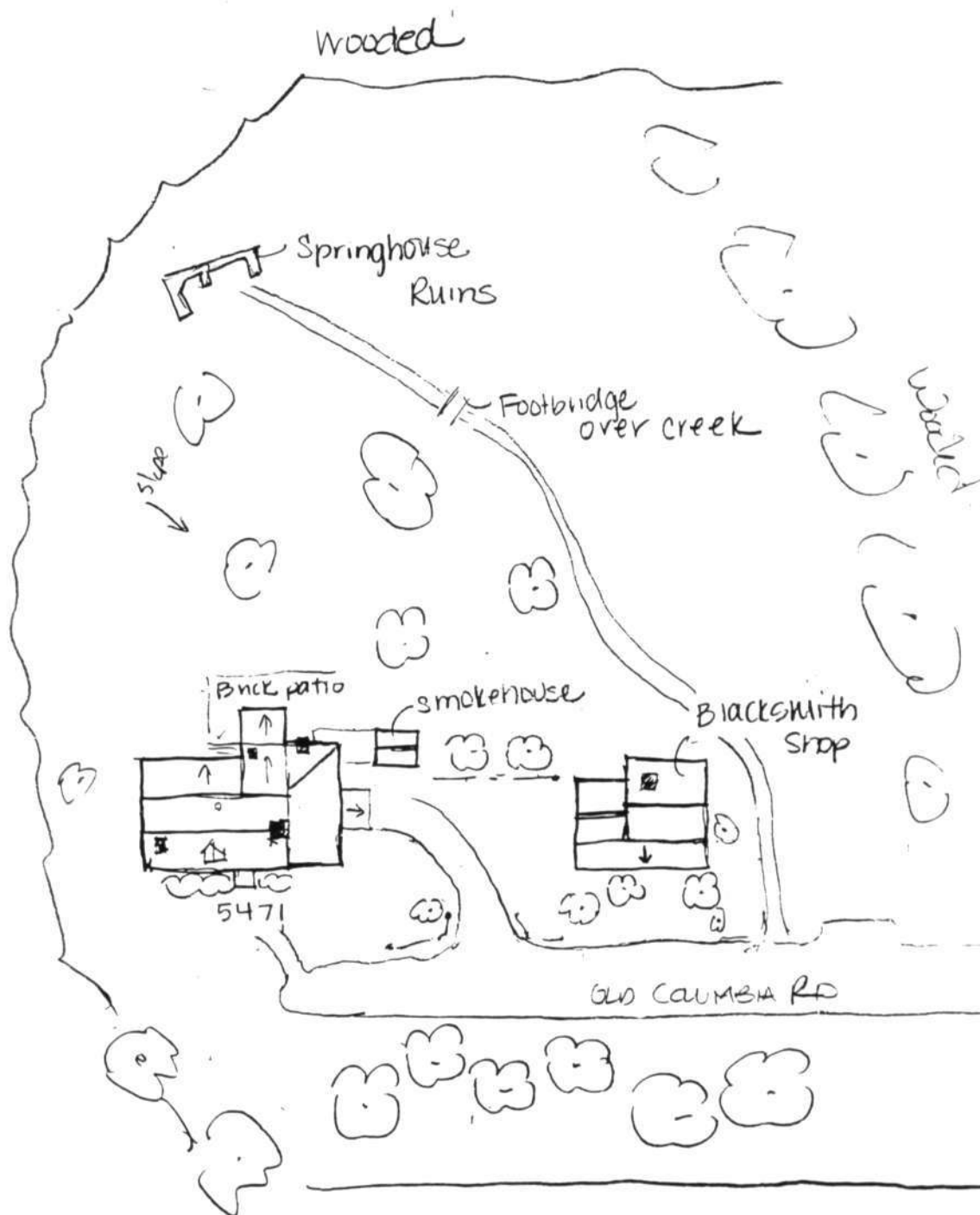
RESOURCE SKETCH MAP

5471 OLD COLUMBIA RD.

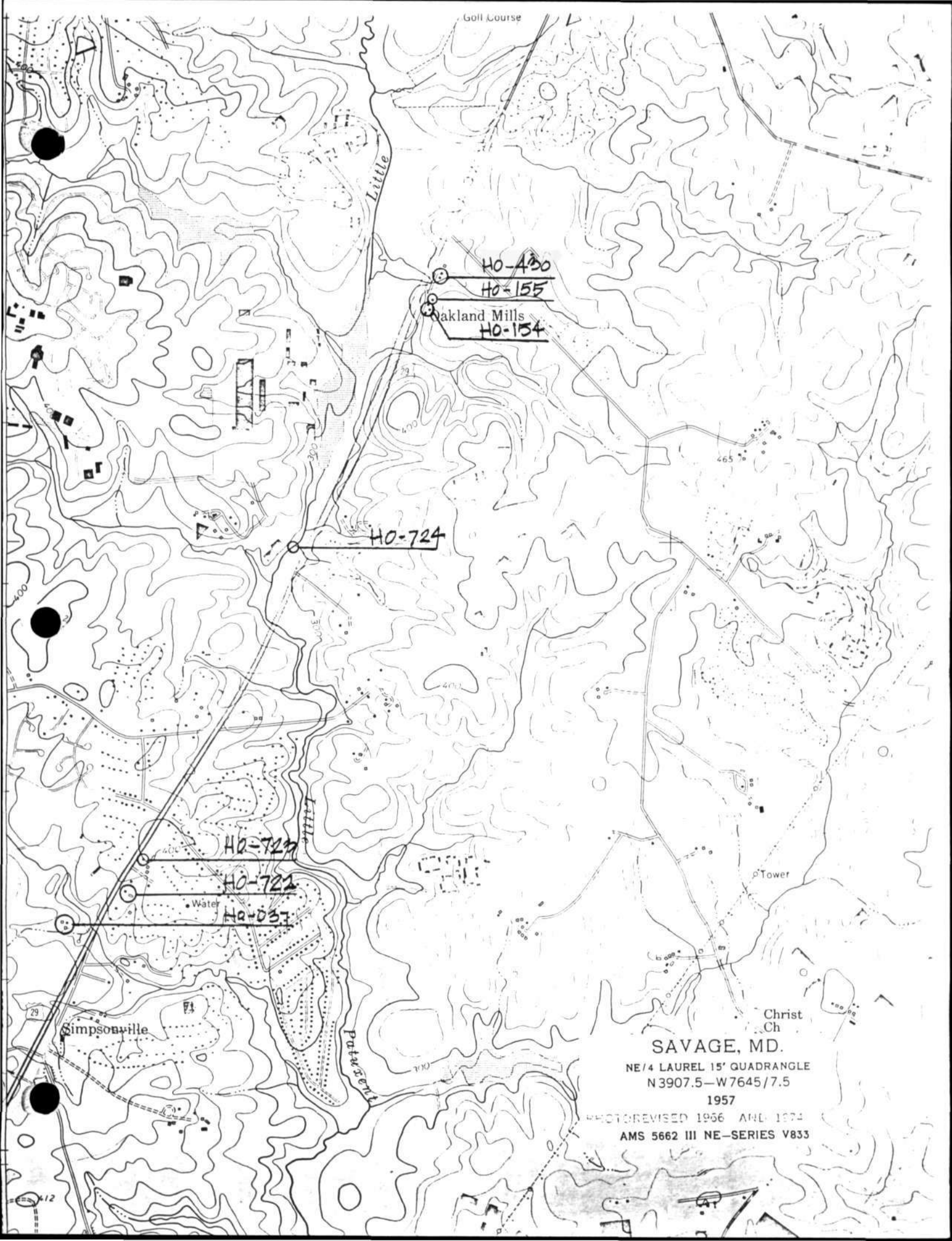
Felicity II

HO-430

Columbia, Howard County, MD



Route 29



SAVAGE, MD.

NE 1/4 LAUREL 15' QUADRANGLE
N 3907.5-W 7645/7.5

1957

PHOTOREVISED 1956 AND 1974

AMS 5662 III NE-SERIES V833



H0-430
5471 Old Columbia Rd

Howard County, MD

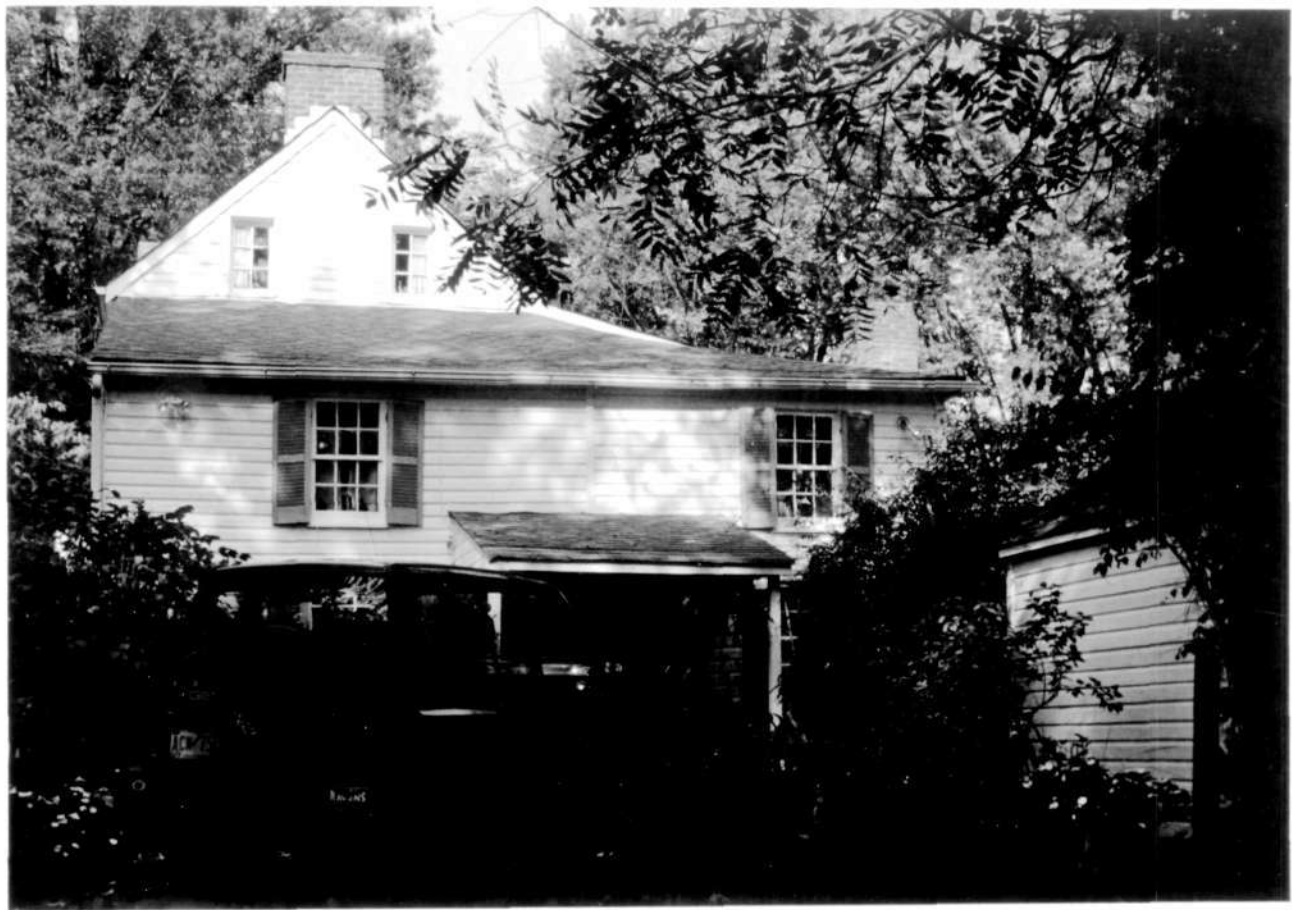
Traceries

October 1997

MDSHPO

House - NW Elevation

1 OF 12



HO-430
5471 Old Columbia Rd
Howard County, MD
Traceries
October 1997
MDSHPO
House - SW Elevation
2 OF 12



HO-430
5471 Old Columbia Rd
Howard County, MD
Traceries
October 1997
MDSHPO
House - General View looking West
3 OF 12



HO-430

~~5471~~ Old Columbia Rd

Howard County, MD

Traceries

October 1997

MDSHPO

House - SE Elevation 13

4 OF 12



HO- 430
5471 Old Columbia Rd
Howard County, MD
Traceries
October 1997
MDSHPO
House - NE Elevation
5 OF 12



HO-430
5471 Old Columbia Rd
Howard County, MD
Traceries
October 1997
MDSHPO
Smokehouse - East Corner
6 OF 12



HO-430
5471 Old Columbia Rd
Howard County, MD

Traceries

October 1997

MDSHPO

Springhouse - Ruins looking South

7 OF 12



H0-430

5471 Old Columbia Rd

Howard County, MD

Traceries

October 1997

MDSH PO

Blacksmith's Shop - NW Elevation

8 OF 12



H0-430
5471 Old Columbia Rd
Howard County, MD
Traceries

October 1997

MDSHPO

Blacksmith's Shop - Detail of NW Elevation

9 OF 12



HO-430
5471 Old Columbia Rd
Howard County, MD
Traceries
October 1997
MDSHPO
Blacksmith's Shop - SE Elevation
10 OF 12



HO-430
5471 Old Columbia Rd
Howard County, MD

Traceries
October 1997

MDSHPO
Blacksmith's Shop - Interior looking South

11 OF 12



HO-430

5471 Old Columbia Rd

Howard County, MD

Traceries

October 1997

MDSHPO

Blacksmith's Shop - Interior looking East

12 OF 12

HO-430
Felicity
Columbia
Private

Circa: 1800

Felicity, home of Robert and Mary Collins is a charming two and a half story, five bay wide, two bay deep frame house whose stone foundation holds the original stone dwelling antedating the present 1900 frame structure. From a one bay wide, one bay deep two story shed roof addition on the south side of the east wall springs a shed roof screened-in porch which runs along the entire east wall of the house. The land slopes in such a way that the front door on the west wall enters at the second floor, while the kitchen door on the west wall of the addition enters at ground floor level as does the south entrance in the second east bay of the south wall.

The building features a secret staircase, old random width floors, original woodwork, white plastered walls and the huge dining room fireplace of the original stone dwelling. A pleasing central gabled roof dormer window is placed on the west side of the gable roof.

Once a part of Oakland Mills, Felicity has been known to have been a parsonage, store, post office and home of the local blacksmith.

1404305304

HO-430
District 6

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

NOMINATION FORM
for the
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

1. NAME					
COMMON: Felicity					
AND/OR HISTORIC:					
2. LOCATION					
STREET AND NUMBER: 5471 Route #29 (now 5471 Old Columbia Road)					
CITY OR TOWN: Columbia					
STATE Maryland			COUNTY: Howard		
3. CLASSIFICATION					
CATEGORY (Check One)		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)					
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> Museum		<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ _____ _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____ _____ _____
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY					
OWNER'S NAME: Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Collins					
STREET AND NUMBER: 5471 Old Columbia Pike					
CITY OR TOWN: Columbia			STATE: Maryland		21044
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION					
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Hall of Records					
STREET AND NUMBER: Howard County Courthouse					
CITY OR TOWN: Ellicott City			STATE: Maryland		21043
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #): See Attachment #1					
6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS Tax Map 30, p. 199 414/339 2 Acres					
TITLE OF SURVEY: Howard County Historic Sites Inventory					
DATE OF SURVEY: 1977 <input type="checkbox"/> Federal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local					
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Maryland Historical Trust					
STREET AND NUMBER: 21 State Circle					
CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:		

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uncolored	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Felicity is composed of a stone house around which has been built over the years the present structure whose west elevation faces old Columbia Pike and is a four bay wide, two bay deep and one and a half stories high frame building sitting on a stone foundation with gabled roof running north-south holding a central gabled roof dormer window with six-over-six lites. Brick chimneys are centered into its south wall and the west side of the north wall. A cross and open bible paneled door surmounted by an eagle is placed in the second south bay of the west wall and approached by five wooden steps and landing flanked by a wooden railing.

All fenestration for the house is rectangular double-hung, with six-over-six lites and decorated with shutters. Six lite casement windows rest on either side of the south chimney in the apex of the roof of the south wall, while the north wall holds a first and second floor rectangular double-hung window with six-over-six lites.

The whole building slopes to the south so that at the north end you have a one and a half story frame building on a stone foundation while on the south end the stone foundation is in reality the 1st floor of the dwelling and its original stone house. The latter is now the dining room with its huge stone chimney originally used for cooking. Its west wall holds a rectangular, double-hung window with six-over-six lites.

The remaining stone foundation is used as a work and utility room and has a four lite casement west window north of the second floor entrance door.

A one bay wide, three bay deep, two story shed roofed addition lies along the south wall of the original stone house and holds a brick and stone exposed chimney on its east wall. A single first and second floor window (similar to those described) rests in the west wall and in the north bay of the south wall. This south wall is of interest as the two east bays may have been added at a later time to connect what is believed to have been an outdoor kitchen (or forge). A shed roofed portico supported by two square posts covers the rectangular south entrance door in the middle of the south wall. A first and second floor window rest in the east bay of this wall.

An early two story shed roofed addition one bay wide and one bay deep springs from the south side of the east wall of the original structure. This now holds a modern kitchen on the first while the second floor of the south addition holds a bedroom.

A one story shed roofed screened-in porch lies along the east side of the second floor (ground floor on the east) springing from the north wall of the east (kitchen) addition. A shed roofed porch covers the rectangular kitchen entrance.

A gabled roof (running north-south) single story smoke house lies south of the house and is connected to it by brick walks and patio.

Stone ruins of a spring house over the stream lying east of the house can also be seen.

A one and a half story gabled roof (running north-south) five bay wide, two bay deep wheelwright and blacksmith shop lie south of the property.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Felicity
Description
Cont.

The north wall holds two garage doors with 6-6 panes in the upper portion of the door and a second floor rectangular window with six-over-six lites.

The west wall holds two similar windows in its two north bays with wide planked wooden casement windows held by iron hinges on each side of the wide carriage door on the three south bays of this wall. A single first and second floor rectangular window with six-over-six lites rests in the south wall.

The frame building is laid on a stone foundation and has a single story shed roofed open porch lying along its west wall.

The east wall of the wheelwright shop holds two six-over-six rectangular windows.

A large middle bay double-hung window with eight-over eight lies in the east wall of the blacksmith shop flanked by large rectangular double-hung windows with six-over-six lites. A door rests in the east corner of the north wall. A square brick chimney rises from this northeast corner, once used by the blacksmith for his forge.

The main forge in the blacksmith shop is still operable and some of the tools remain which would enable a blacksmith to work here today. A helpers forge is in the corner. The blacksmith shop was a focal point for the small community here. Notices of varying kinds were placed here.

Part of a page in American and Howard County history which is nearing extinction, the remains of this village which supported the Oakland Grist Mill should be placed on the National Register, Critical Areas List and any local landmark legislation.

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☒ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi- | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industry | losophy | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human- | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | itarian | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE Felicity

Built about 1800 on land originally owned by Charles Sterrett Ridgely, Felicity later became part of "Oakland Mills" which was built by Robert Oliver.

A deed recorded in Anne Arundel County on April 17, 1844, to William Whipps from Thomas and Mary C. Oliver (JLM5/100) states.... "Conveying part of that tract of land called Felicity conveyed to Robert Oliver (father of Thomas) by Charles Sterrett Ridgely et al July 5, 1825, and recorded in A.A. county"Also said part so sold comprised the lots distinguished on the plat of Oakland Farm by the numbers 4,5,6,7"..... "beginning on a part of the east side of the Columbia Turnpike Road" 3-23" west from two story stone house on east side of said road on lot 4. (See also significance statement for Gales-Gaither House, HO-155).

The Hopkins Atlas of 1878, shows it as the home of William Whipps whose blacksmith shop still stands south of the house next to the Wheelwright shop of William Herman, also standing on the property. (See site plan).

Its attachment to Oakland Mills at one time as well as the home and shop of the blacksmith, Mr. Whipps, gives Felicity significance industrially as well as architecturally. Both shops still stand on the property. Legend also has it that the body guard of General LaFayette was quartered here.

In April 19, 1963, the Planning Department of Howard County in a letter to Mr. Collins stated that "the restoration that has been done to 'Felicity' is of such importance to the historic background of Howard County".... that the interchange location of Route 29 and Route 175 should be aligned so as to bypass this site."

In January 15, 1971, the State Roads Commission transmitted a copy of the property plat and denoted the tentative proposed preliminary Maryland State Roads Commission highway improvement plans which affected Felicity.

Any future widening of Route 29 at this spot should carefully preserve the integrity of the site. Already the school house lying north of Felicity has been "taken" by the interchange of routes 29 and 175. It is imperative that this property remain as it is since it is part of the only remnant of Oakland Mills village which has since disappeared; the stones of Oakland Mills being used to help construct route 29 which covers the site of Oakland Mills and the old frame houses long since gone from the scene. What remains is

Felicity
Significance Statment
Cont.

Felicity, the Wheelwright shop and blacksmith shop with two stone houses used for those working at the mill lying south on Old Columbia Pike.

For these reasons Felicity and her surrounding buildings should be placed on the National Register as well as included in the State Critical Areas Program and any future local landmark legislation.

Note: It is almost certain that Felicity's stone house was built by 1798. It is apparently similar in construction to its neighbors south of it on the old Columbia Pike, the Gales-Gaither House and the Kelly Stone House, which was supposedly where the cooper made the rings which went around the barrels for the Oakland Grist Mill. A tax list of 1798 at the Maryland Historical Society indicates the existence of these stone houses.

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Interview with Mr. & Mrs. Frank Collins, October 1976.
Sunday, The Star Magazine, Washington, D.C., October 12, 1958, "Felicity in Howard County Open To Tour" by James C. Wilfong, Jr.
Maryland House and Garden Pilgrimage, April 14, 1961 #3 - Felicity.
Howard County House Tour, October 15, 1958 #1 - Felicity

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES				
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE				
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		
NW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
NE	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
SE	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
SW	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

- See Tax Map 30, p. 199
414/339

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Cleora Barnes Thompson, Archivist		
ORGANIZATION Comprehensive Planning Section	DATE	
STREET AND NUMBER: 3450 Courthouse Drive		
CITY OR TOWN: Ellicott City	STATE Maryland	21043

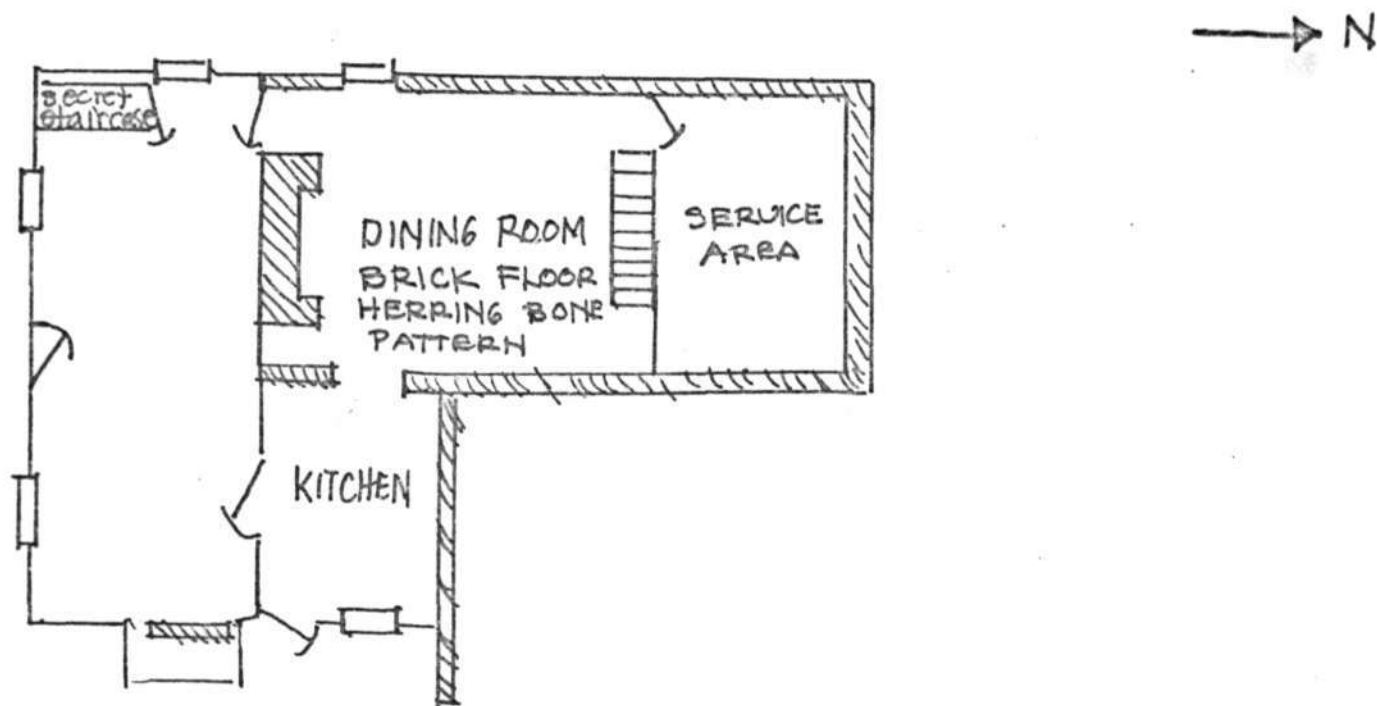
12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:
National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

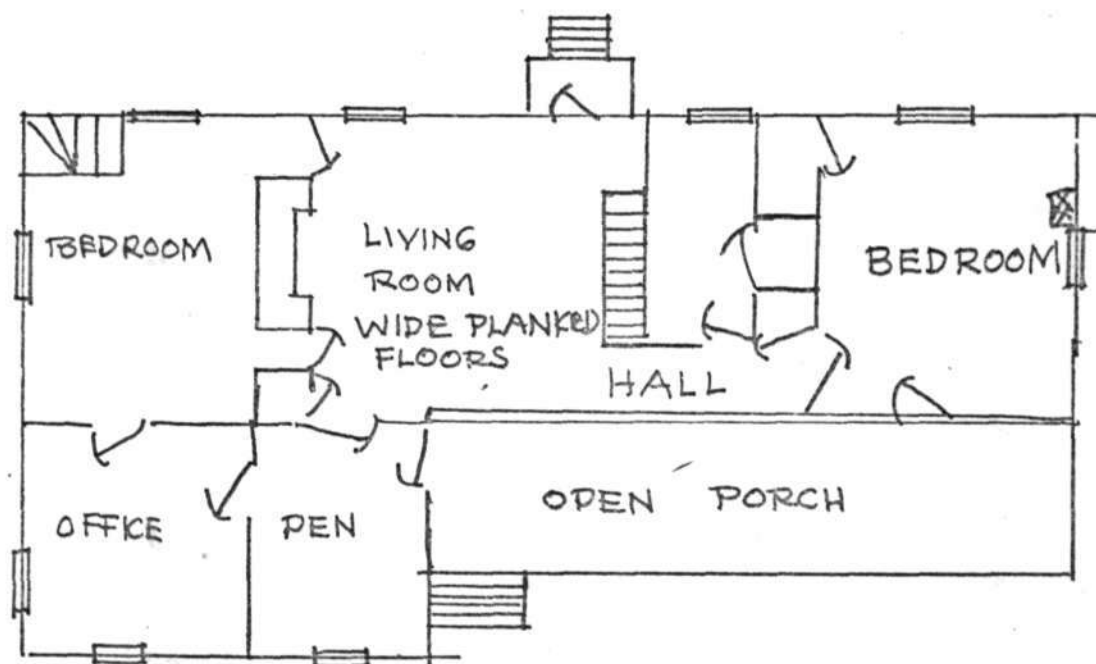
Signature

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

Ho-430 FELICITY - PLAN 1ST FLOOR



→ N



HO-430 FELICITY PLAN - 2ND FLOOR

← U.S. ROUTE # 29 SOUTH-BOUND

SITE
OF

U.S. ROUTE # 29 NORTH-BOUND →

OAKLAND
GRIST MILL

CIRCA - 1820

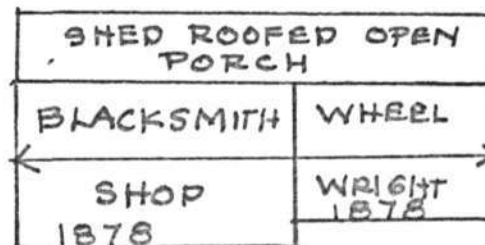
OLD COLUMBIA BRIDGE

HOUSES USED FOR
COOPER & GRIST MILL WORKERS

KELLY'S
STONE
HOUSE

GALE'S
STONE
HOUSE

CIRCA 1800

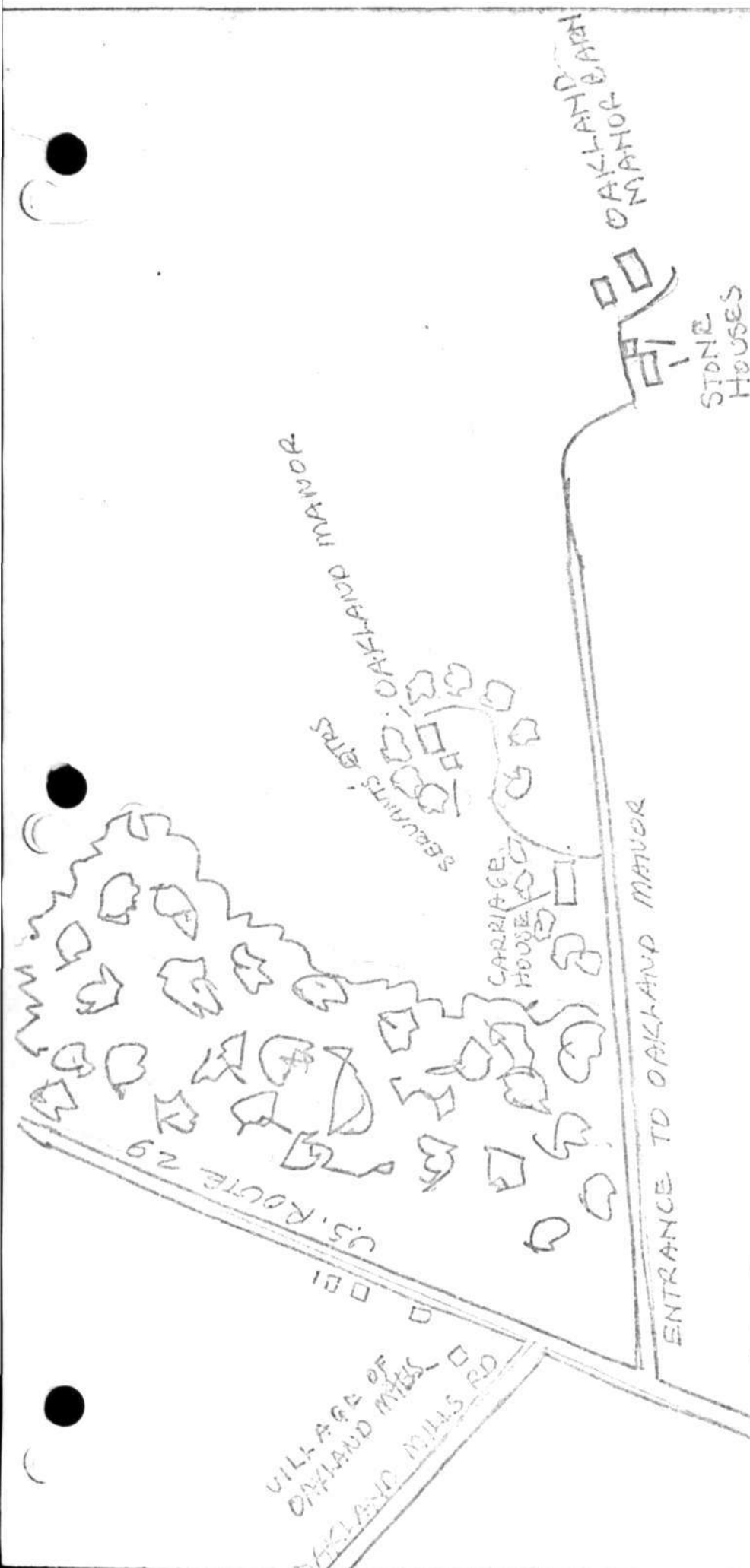


FELICITY - HOME OF
BLACKSMITH - 1878

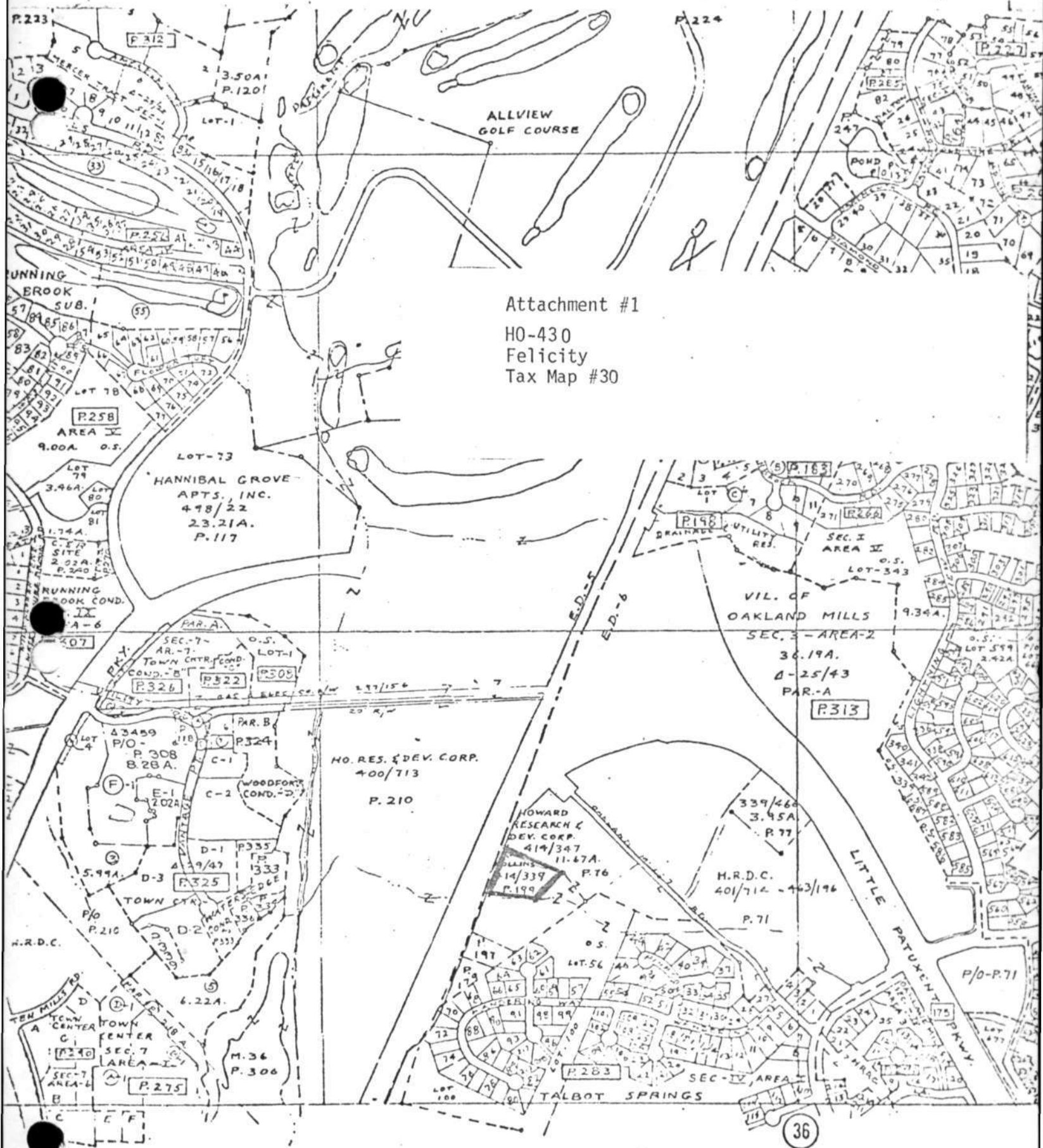
OAKLAND MILLS VILLAGE - SITE PLAN

HO-430

HO-430



OAKLAND MANOR HISTORIC DISTRICT
1963 USDA Aerial Photograph
Scale 1:3000
Attachment No. 3



Attachment #1

HO-430

Felicity

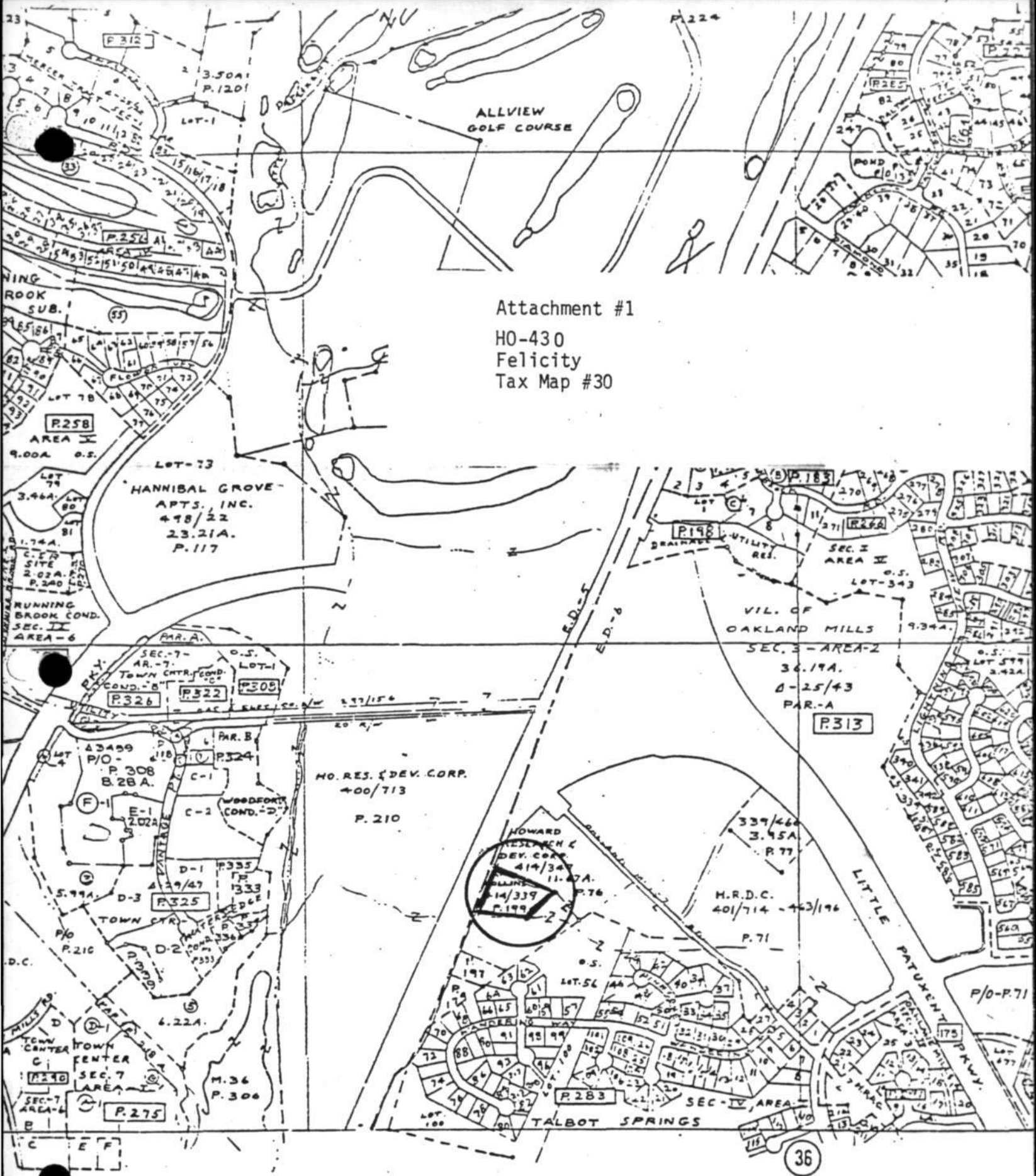
Tax Map #30

SCALE

1" = 800'

COPYRIGHT-MAP DIVISION-1967

MD DEPT OF ASSESS & TAX

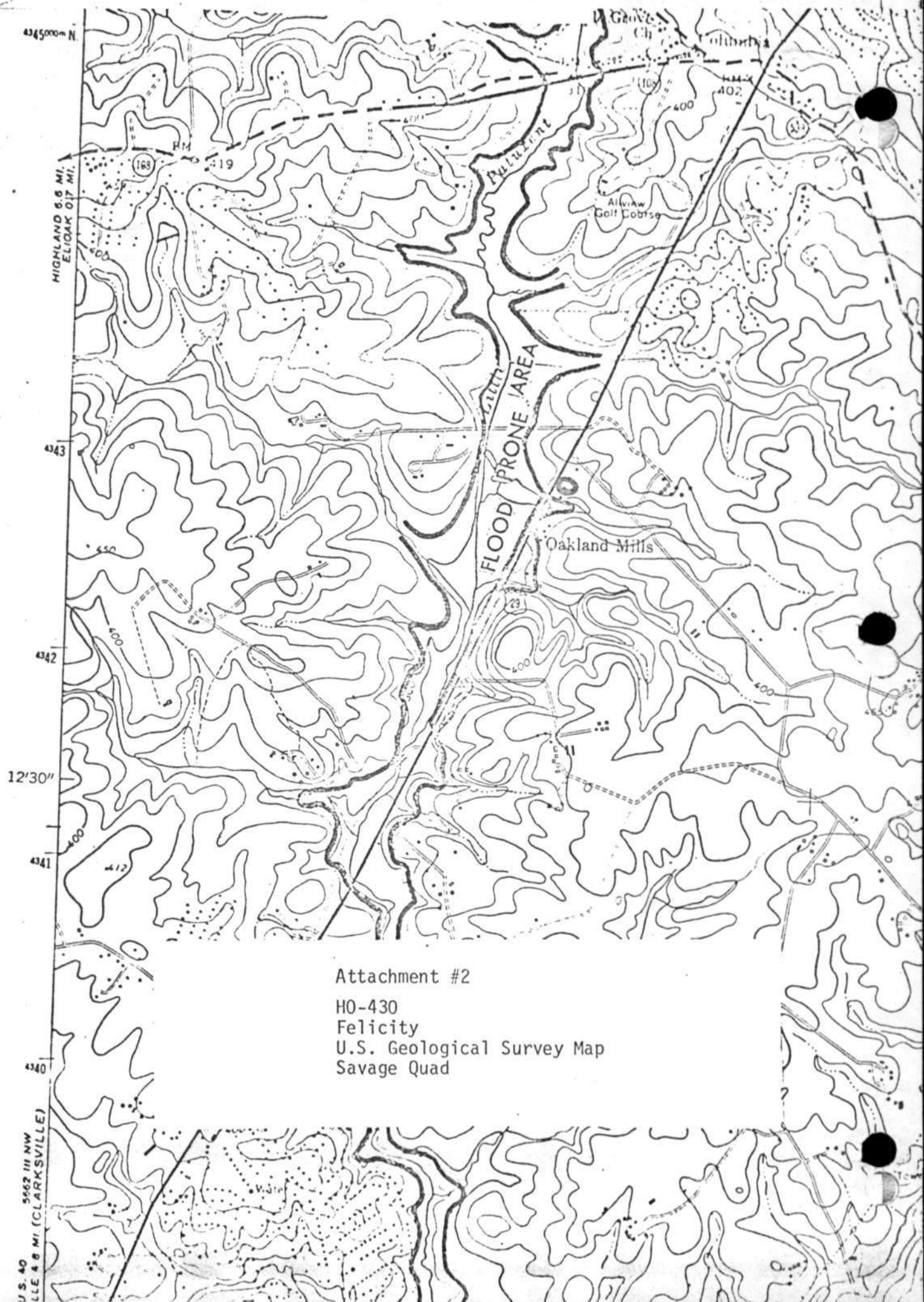


Attachment #1

HO-430
Felicity
Tax Map #30

SCALE
1" = 800'

COPYRIGHT-MAP DIVISION-1967
MD DEPT OF ASSESS & TAX



Attachment #2

H0-430

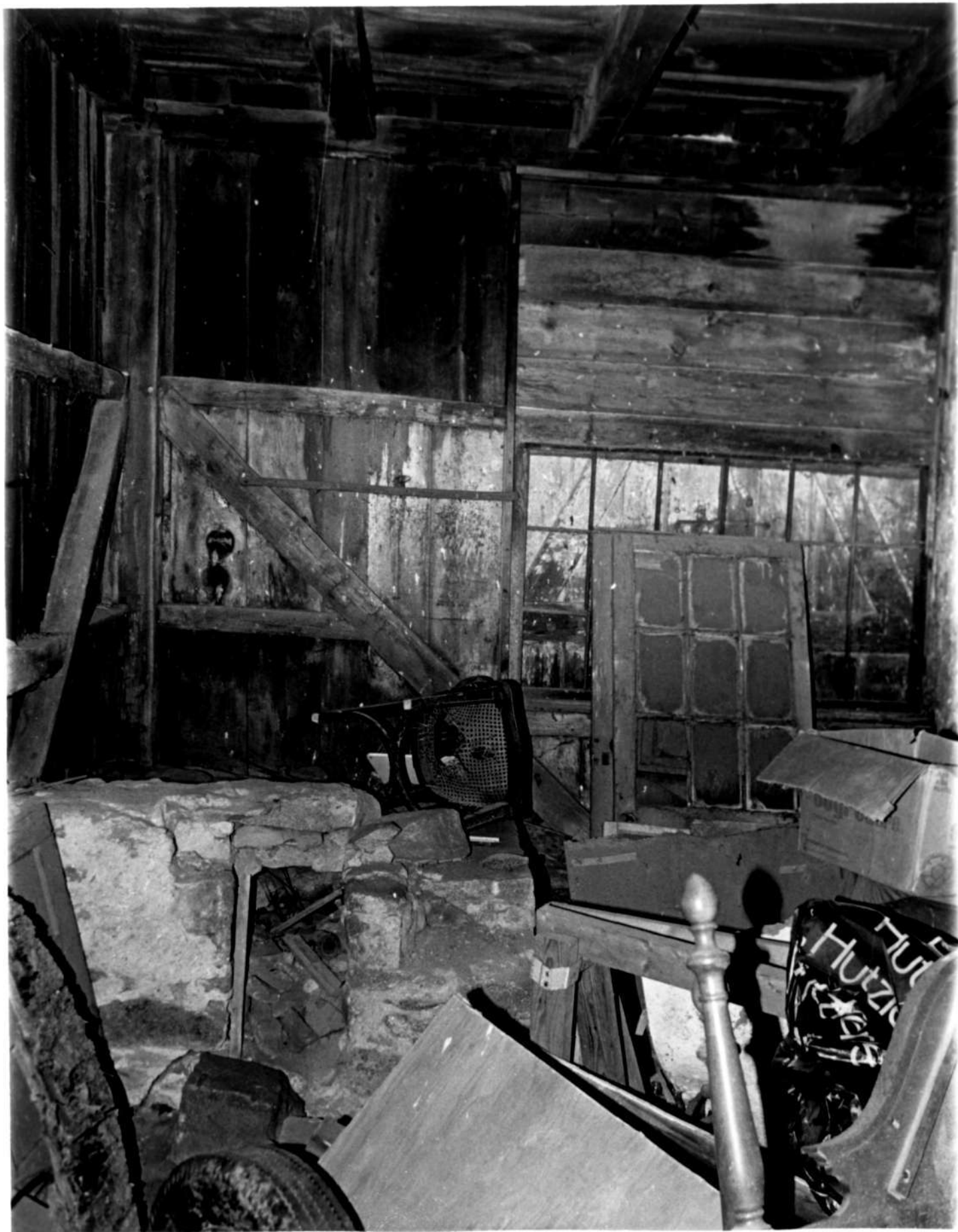
Felicity

U.S. Geological Survey Map

Savage Quad



HO-430 Felicity
Oakland Mills, Maryland
Orlando Ridout V, Jan. 11, 1983
Stone Springhouse ruin, from
Southeast



HO-430 Felicity
 Oakland Mills, Maryland
 Orlando Ridout V, Jan. 11, 1983
 Base of forge in Southwest corner.
 Note the 18-light sash window with
 shutters to right.



HO-430 Felicity
Oakland Mills, Maryland
Orlando Ridout V, Jan. 11, 1983
Detail of double doors and
shuttered windows in West facade,
Period II.



Name: HO-430
Felicity

Location: 5471 Route 29
Columbia, Maryland 21044

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: North East Section of Smoke House

Photographer looking: Southwest

Photograph number: 11 of 11



Name: HO-430

Felicity

Location: 5471 Route 29

Columbia, Maryland 21044

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of Photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: North Wall of Blacksmith-Wheelwright Shop

Photographer looking: South

Photograph number: 9 of 11



HO-430 Felicity
 Oakland Mills, Maryland
 Orlando Ridout V, Jan. 11, 1983
 Interior view facing East with one
 of two forges visible. Bellows to
 right is not original to this
 building.



HO-430 Felicity
Oakland Mills, Maryland
Orlando Ridout V, Jan. 11, 1983
Detail of shuttered 18/18 sash
window in West facade, Period II.



Name: HO-430

Felicity

Location: 5471 Route 29

Columbia, Maryland 21044

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of Photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: Northeast Section of Blacksmith-Wheelwright Shop

Photographer looking: Southwest

Photograph number: 10 of 11



CLEORA BARNES THOMPSON
PLANNING CONSULTANT
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

HO-430 FELICITY
OAKLAND MILLS VILLAGE BLACKSMITH & WHEELWRIGHT SHOP
(SOUTH WEST)
MAP '77



Name: HO-430

Felicity

Location: 5471 Route 29

Columbia, Maryland 21044

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of Photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: Exterior entrance of Original Stone Structure

Photographer looking: From Kitchen to East Entrance of Dining Room

Photograph number: 5 of 11



HO-430 Felicity
Oakland Mills, Maryland
Orlando Ridout V, Jan. 11, 1983
Blacksmith Shop, from West



Name: HO-430
Felicity

Location: 5471 Route 29
Columbia, Maryland 21044

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: Fireplace of Original Structure

Photographer looking: South Wall of Original Structure

Photograph number: 6 of 11



Name: HO-430
Felicity

Location: 5471 Route 29
Columbia, Maryland 21044

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of Photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: Mantlepiece of Parlor of 1820 Dwelling

Photographer looking: South Wall of Original Blacksmith's House

Photograph number: 8 of 11



Name: HO-430

Felicity

Location: 5471 Route 29

Columbia, Maryland 21044

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: Fireplace of Two Story, Frame South Wing

Photographer looking: East Wall of Living Room

Photograph number: 7 of 11



Name: HO-430

Felicity

Location: 5471 Route 29

Columbia, Maryland 21044

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of Photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: North

Photographer looking: South

Photograph number: 3 of 11



Name: HO-430

Felicity

Location: 5471 Route 29

Columbia, Maryland 21044

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of Photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: South

Photographer looking: North

Photograph number: 4 of 11



Name: HO-430

. Felicity

Location: 5471 Route 29

Columbia, Maryland 21044

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

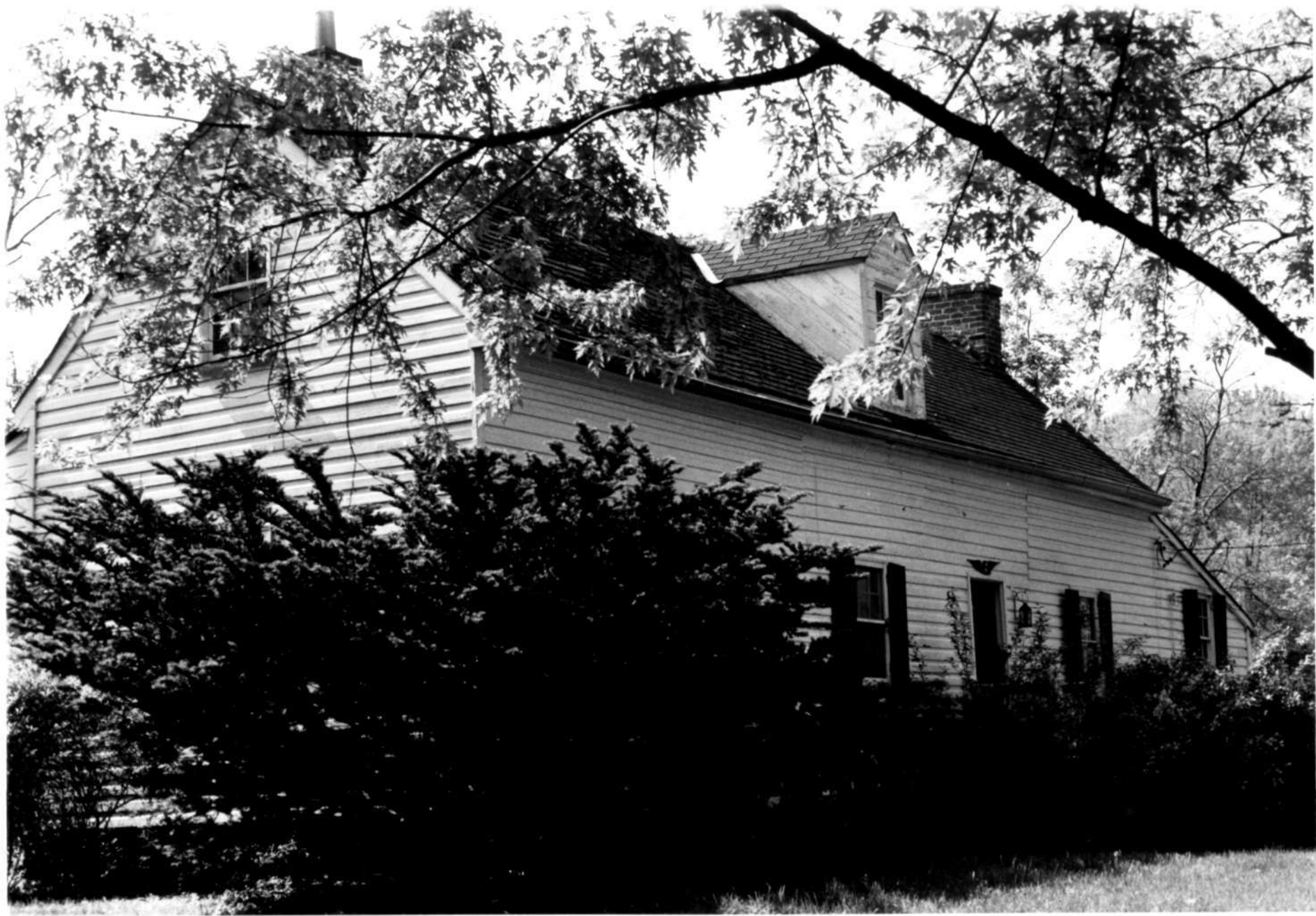
Date of photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: East

Photographer looking: West

Photograph number: 2 of 11



Name: HO-430
Felicity

Location: 5471 Route 29
Columbia, Maryland 21044

Photographer: Cleora B. Thompson, A.I.C.P.

Date of photograph: May, 1981

Negatives in possession of the Maryland Historical Trust

View: Northwest

Photographer looking: Southeast

Photograph number: 1 of 11



CLEORA BARNES THOMPSON
PLANNING CONSULTANT
HISTORICAL SITES SURVEY

HO-430 FELICITY - OAKLAND MILLS VILLAGE
(SOUTHWEST)
MAR. 77